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RIGINAL POETRY.

TO A PARTING RELATIVE.

ll, my dearest friend, to thee!
the while we're doom'd to part,
on thou'lt be afar from me;
to the farewell of a heart
ch for thee on common love;
's bound, by kindred ties, to thine,
n heav'nly hearts can prove,
tend at fond affection's shrine.

solitude thou can'st not know,
beats within my breast for thee,
t that ne'er shall cease to glow,
till cost thou best done for me.
rolling hand, the lingering look;
e outward signs but faintly tell
ep heaved throbbings of this heart—
ughts that now my bosom swell.

e must part, 'tis vain to grieve,
w that it should be so;
gers ask, but still believe
what far region thou may'st go,
e thy mem'ry shall remain:
ave shall be the same for thee,
e should never meet again,
eternity. CARLOS.

TO S.

My heart foreboded this,
ghile my fairy dreams of bliss.—*Byron.*

was a dream too sweet to last,
A vision of the mind;
on like all my dreams has past,
To leave a pang behind.

his wide world there's not for me,
A hope of future joy,
was baptised in misery,"
I'm whilst a playful boy.

n, fleeting joys forever farewell,
been from thee and weep!
ptionally whispers I shall dwell
Ere long in "dreamless sleep."
Key.) '30.

y's Address to his Mother's corse.

rose the dips that once convey'd
ch lessons to her list'ning boy!
could eye more gently watch
d little care, each infant joy!

when I learn'd that sure decay
stolenly wasting that lov'd frame,
rom throb'd, my eyes were tears,
I invoked a mother's name!

little dreamed I on the eve
f my darling home and thee,
when I should return again,
grief would ope the door to me.

d that hand, now stiff and cold,
d a dreaming pulse was heard,
ld raise the pillow to my head.

cold, cold arms have sheltered me
n that breast I went to lie,
tlessness would gently stream
ty radiance from that eye.

hey are gone, and I am here,
hat I never thought could be;
'e and mine I dream'd were one,
fate I thought was fate to me.

n the idea groundless prove,
h can but claim what is of earth;
n I'll find a mother's love
pringing from a second birth. J. R.

LINES,

n unexpectedly seeing, in a public journal,
ame of a young lady, an intimate and es-
teem.

et we met in the mirthful hall,
ll was of sought to steal,
rusted the last dreaded ball,
ental garment clad?

dred ties how hard to part,
ed hearts may tell—
whose feels—alas! the heart
god knows too well.

in the earth thy form be laid,
pure spirit's flown;
Stern now a vestal maid,
e great eternal throne.

ow by fate how sadly changed—
in thy last long home,
his country, kindred 'stranged,
thy strand now roam.

ghs! the blood-stain'd deck
ed a corsair's homes!
d deck, a manless wreck,
thery 'mid I roam!

ayed for me at mercy's shrine,
the holy encomium;
then may yet be mine,
n the reckless marauder!
WILDER.

LINES.

friend, whose wish, of late,
to change her present state,
Hail Cupid's shore;
why I can't explain,
to wip over again,
ain thing called—*Moore.*

ays it strange, this friend, I find,
me, friends and brothers kind,
fare at plenty's door;
reason is nigh at hand,
the motto of our land
ch wants—Moore.

they did, he shall may do,
ome ancient trying hour,
ve parts told before;
ghout though the prime be past,
ve is reserved the last,
for those who crave it—Moore.

friend is still disposed
whatever I've here disclosed,
ask you feckle shore;
only blessings oft deserved
ve dwelling of my friend,
ay whether more and—Moore.

ld health, content and peace
ll unbroken ease,
ay crown all their days;
n the happy, be screened
ll from ills, and ne'er be blessed
many tears.—Moore's

M. S.

THE MORALIST.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

CHARITY.

Of all the virtues that tend to exalt man above his fellow creatures, charity claims one of the highest places. The miser, who hoards up his gold to satisfy the dominant passion of his breast—who sacrifices health, ease, and pleasure, in amassing and looking upon heaps of dross, has been for centuries held up to the world as an object of detestation. The prodigal, also, by the opposite extreme obtains, though in a less degree than the former character, the abhorrence of all wise men. But it is to the man who, possessing riches, knows how to make a judicious use of them, that the just tribute of merit is always paid. He knows the afflictions that human nature is heir to, and also how to relieve the wretched sufferers. But it is not merely in the rich alone that this great virtue is always found. It often dwells in the minds and hearts of persons who find great difficulty in procuring for themselves a subsistence. The mite which the poor woman cast into the treasury, is one of the best illustrations that the reward does not depend upon the value of the gift, but upon the manner and feelings with which it is bestowed.

It has been a general remark, that there is more pleasure in bestowing than in receiving obligations; but it is better to be in want of relief, than to want hearts to give it. There are many persons who acquire a good name for their charity, who deserve all the abhorrence that falls upon those who, having riches, will not bestow the smallest particle of them in affording relief to their fellow mortals. I allude to those purse-proud persons who bestow a large amount upon some charitable institution, not in exercise of this most ennobling virtue, but to have their *liberal* donations in the newspapers. Steel applies the lash of criticism in a masterly manner, in describing the character of a wealthy alderman:—

> But the poor man rung never at his door,
> And the old beggar at the public gate,
> Who all day long stands hat in hand,
> He knew how vain it was to lift an eye
> To that hard face. Yet he was always found
> Among your ten and twenty pound subscribers,
> Your benefactors in the newspapers.

There has been no country yet discovered so supremely blessed as to have its inhabitants free from the invading arm of misery. Among the most barbarous nations this virtue exists in all her pristine beauty, uncorroded by modern innovations, or by the attempts of purse-proud wretches to obtain the praise that is only due to the modest and humble. In order to prove the foregoing remark, it is only necessary to bring to the reader's memory one of the brightest examples of modern times. I allude to the well-known treatment of Mungo Park by a negro woman. It was no common exercise of this virtue that induced this woman, when the wind was blowing a hurricane, and the rain descending in torrents, to take into her abode this forlorn traveller, to place at his disposal her most dainty morsels, and, in fine, to soothe him into a refreshing slumber by her daughters' singing, to cause shame in the inhabitants of much more civilized nations. ALMACEN.

Mr. Editor,—'Death to a good man,' says Lord Bacon, 'is like passing through a dark entry into a room splendidly lit up.' This certainly is a good comparison. But it may well be doubted, whether the best man would hesitate long in choosing between the two. Indeed there is something so vague and mysterious in the disjunction of body and soul; something so different from the ordinary affairs of life, that the strongest hearts may quail, and the most fiery spirits droop, at the approach of the 'King of terrors.' However hypocrites may smile, and infidels joke, at this awful hour, the forced witticism or scurrilous jest cannot hide the evidence which the countenance too plainly betrays of agony within. Hume is said to have passed the time immediately preceding his dissolution in playing at draughts. But who can for a moment suppose that his unconcern was not feigned. To say nothing of the dreadful chance that his opinions were wrong, who can believe, at the very moment when he was about to experience the most eventful change which had occurred during his existence, when the truth or falsity of those opinions upon which he had staked his everlasting happiness were about to be made known to him, that he should feel as little agitated as though he were merely relapsing into a short slumber. L.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30th, 1829.

Mr. Editor,—It is now some months since I left Philadelphia to seek my fortune away out here in the west. I still, however, remember the fair city of my birth, and though certain that, "whatever is, is right," yet I often involuntarily regret the apparent cruelty of destiny. But thanks to the Post, and the epistolary reciprocation of my old friends, home sickness has now well nigh left me, and almost have I resolved to forget all past sorrows, and soothe all present regret in unison with some pretty Pocahontas.—A stranger in the land, I have, of course, made many strolls of exploration, and such success has attended me that I have subjects amply sufficient for quires of scriptural expatiation. But, unwilling to exhaust your patience, I shall confine myself to a single article in my Budget. In the Western Museum here, we have a curiosity which has been a theme of notice in many of your eastern journals, some of which assert, and others deny, its existence. I mean the representation of Hell. To remove all doubt upon the matter, I will trouble you with a description of it:—In an ample room of the Museum, sufficiently lighted up for its purposes, are seen numerous waxen figures representing the punishments of the damned. The spectators are shut up in a sort of cage, the bars of which are highly charged with electricity, which prove no very gentle admonishers to those who are too prying in their curiosity. Pressing forward to the gates of hell, (which are thrown wide open on the left,) is a group of allegorical crimes, at the head of which stalks murder with a bloody knife. But what most especially strikes on your attention, is the figure of the infernal king, as to the hugeness of which you may form your own ideas, since it is near two tons in weight. He is surrounded by his subjects, among whom, by his look, he seems to command silence, and points to a scroll bearing in letters of fire these words, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here." His footstool is the head of a poor creature whose brains seem just oozing from the gaping scull. A little further is a female, whose neck and shoulder are so burnt, that the flesh, peeling off, has left the sinews bared, while her limbs are fairly interwreathed in the contortions of her agony. Beside her lies a man in a spasm of horror, whose starting eyes are rivited upon a snake crawling on his breast—he holds his breath and tightens every muscle, fearful that the least movement may hasten the threatened danger. Near by, grovelling in the madness of suffering portrays the depth of his iniquity—his palsied hands grasp each other in convulsion; distortion almost snaps his attenuated frame; his white locks are stiffened, and the cold sweat glitters on his furrowed brow. But I can go no further in my sketch, for at this instant the light was suddenly withdrawn, and my ears were stunned by the shrieks of the tortured, rattling of chains, and horrible groans. So sudden is the surprise, that many have fainted with terror.

I intend soon paying this tophet another visit, when, perhaps, I may transmit you a second number of my observations in Hell.

ORPHEUS.

ANN DILLON.

A TALE.

Written for the Casket.

CONCLUDED.

The violent heat reflected from the surrounding sands, the perpetual annoyance of insects, anxiety of mind, and very soon want of food and rest brought on sickness, with which every individual of the party was more or less attacked. My husband slowly wasted, and about the twentieth morning after our misfortune, I found him at peace, and such was the exhausted state of the survivors, that it required our utmost exertions to lift the corpse over the side of the boat. I was left to dig his grave with a fire shovel, as Marlow had relapsed into inebriety and stupidity, and Ellen was reduced to infantine weakness. Thus, in the solitude of death, I wrapped my truly beloved husband in some of our bed clothes, and had to drag drift logs from a considerable distance to protect his remains from the wild beasts, or ravenous birds that hovered over us.

In the dead silence of night, I knelt by the grave of Dillon, it became my temple, and often did I there feel rays of hope too warm and cheering to have been the effect of imagination; these rays beamed, no doubt, from the source of *light and mercy. Poor Ellen and her little Henry* recalled me, however, from reflecting on my own sorrows. A few evenings after the death of my husband, I had sunk into a feverish sleep, from which I was roused by a fervent, though tremulous voice, it was that of Ellen, kneeling on the grave of Dillon, and engaged in earnest prayer. The moon had risen above the trees, and shone with uncommon brightness. Not a breath of air stirred a leaf. All creation seemed silent except the voice of heart-broken innocence ascending to heaven. The grave was but a few feet from the boat, and the moon beams fell upon the otherwise pale faces of the mother and child. The babe was lying reclined upon the grave with its face turned towards that of its mother; hers was raised to the fountain of eternal joy. It was a picture which gave feelings, I have never experienced either before or since, and feelings which carried me, almost unknown to myself, to the side of my beloved friend; but alas! a moment's glance of the yet smiling face of the infant, spoke the truth, its pains were ended.—Ellen saw me not, and the awe, inspired by death, rendered me almost as motionless as the miserable wretch who lay near us, forgetful of heaven and of earth.

It was the expiring struggle of the mother and the wife, her voice sunk, as I caught her in my arms. 'My Ellen, it is your Anna that sits by you.' Her breast heaved a few convulsive sighs, when she opened her dying eyes and fixed them on mine, 'yes, you have indeed been my Anna; oh! my little one I follow thee. Anna tell Marlow.'—The soul of the saint knew suffering no more.

With more strength of body and mind than I thought possible, an hour before, I laid the two bodies beside each other and sat by them until the dawn began to break. I had sunk into rather stupor than slumber, from which I was roused by the tread of Marlow in the boat.—With my utmost haste I rose, and entered as his hand was ready to draw the moral poison.—A horrid dread of this man had hitherto prevented me from interfering with his draughts; but now all fear was gone, and I struck down the cup and seized his arm. The dim light of the morning, perhaps, contributed to give something of terror to my countenance, and he unresistingly followed me to the couch of his wife and child. I spoke not, but pointed to the grave. Groans of remorse, too dreadful to hear, was his only expression, as he stood with teeth gnashing and hands clasped. And thus he stood until myself and the trembling, weeping Caroline, paid the last duties to the departed.

The preternatural strength which had borne me through this night and morning could be sustained no longer; and I was only able to reach, and sink on my pallet amid my forlorn children. How long I was in this state of insensibility I know not, but from it I was roused by the cries of my little ones. Our provisions were exhausted. The advance of the season brought health, with coolness, but with health came famine. We were now compelled to seek such herbs as young cane and poke, and boil them for food.—We obtained a scanty supply of fish, but our means of fishing was ill provided. The expanded earth and heaven were around us, and from day to day, from morning to eve, our straining eyes were turned to see coming relief; but no relief, and all August, September, and October past, and no human form appeared. There was one horror left to fill our cup, and that horror reached us. The man who ought to have been our stay, at length only ceased to be our greatest terror in his very short intervals of sleep. Under the influence of hunger, his face assumed an expression of ferocity, I am convinced, is only possible in the human. Vague and broken hints began to be given, that it was not worth while for all to starve. I had not spoken directly to him from the burial of Ellen and her child, but now, impelled by extreme danger, I at length observed, 'Marlow, what do you mean?' 'I mean,' replied he, 'that we must all starve, and why should we?' and as his question closed his glance fell on Caroline. The terrified girl felt it and sprung into my arms, with a scream I yet hear, cried, as she seemed to press into my bosom, 'oh, aunt, aunt, save me.'

Marlow rose, as I did with my clinging, imploring child, which I screened from him, as I observed, 'Marlow, in the name of God, are we not all sufferers together. We may yet be relieved. Can you purchase a day more of life by eternal pain?

Without being much moved by my appeal, he sat down and scowled, '*I will wait until to-morrow.*' What a day and night! Three months had we passed in anguish, which I scarce could think a minute of increase; but it was indeed increased, almost beyond endurance. Sleep was driven from our eye-lids, and my silent breathings to heaven interrupted by the plaintive whispers of the shrinking victim. "Oh, my dear, sweet aunt, do you think he will kill me?" was repeated, and I need not say wrung my very soul, while I whispered hope—hope which I myself scarce dared indulge. I found that the tyger watched us, my intention once was to escape, with the children, into the woods, but in a wakefulness prevented the attempt. The long vigils and clear nights had enabled me to mark the progress of time by the stars, and this night, even usually swift along the dark vault. As the gray streaks of morning began to lengthen along the sky, my mind was made up to resist as far as in my power, and I depend on God for assistance in the trial, but the saving hand was extended to us, and our deliverer was near. As the light of day strengthened my eager view, as had so often been done before, swept along the river and coast, and, "can it be possible," I almost screamed, as I saw, at the extremity of the bar, what appeared a man. 'A man coming,' replied the enraptured Caroline. Our eyes were fixed, immoveable as stone, upon the object. That object advanced, became distinct; it was a man! an armed Indian. 'Thank thee, my God, my Saviour,' ejaculated the kneeling child,—'my life shall be thine.' And I never was vow pronounced by lips more pure, or vow more sincerely fulfilled.

The Indian walked swiftly to the boat, and stopping, with his left hand resting on his rifle, surveyed the scene before him. He comprehended our situation in a moment, when raising his right hand, pointed to the rising sun, and then to mid-heaven, told me by signs, I could then but little understand, that the sun was now rising, and by mid forenoon he would return with food. Then laying his hand on his breast, quickly disappeared in the woods.

During this interview, Marlow sat on a log by the boat-side, the image of all that was hateful in the human form, and sat unmoved while I repeated the last words he was doomed ever to hear addressed to him. 'If, Marlow, thou canst turn thine eye to an offended Deity, thank him that murder lieth not on your head." The eyes of myself and Caroline were turned on our tormentor, but our attention was at once withdrawn by the sharp sound of a rifle, and in a few moments more the Indian emerged from the cane, bearing the carcass of a deer which he threw across the side of the boat. Then signing me to come out, he pointed obliquely over the bar and river to a rising smoke at the far distance. He told me by signs, I only afterwards understood, that he would now go and remove his family and friends over to a point immediately above us, and there encamp. He then departed down the bar leaving the welcome gift with us.

It now became my duty to use our food sparingly, so as to avoid the effect of a too sudden repletion. My poor little ones obeyed me without a murmur, and I was several hours employed in dealing out the delicious morsels. I was at length recalled from my delightful task by the groans of Marlow. The miserable man, between the ardent spirits and an unguarded quantity of animal food, after abstinence, was now rolling on the sand, and writhing in exquisite pain. His earthly sufferings were, however, but brief, as before midday he ceased to breathe, and lay a loathsome bloated corse on the beach. Much as he had offended, a forgiveness was breathed over his remains, and by the assistance of the Indians, his now cheerful friends, arrived about an hour after the death of Marlow, and were employed the residue of the day in clearing the ground and fixing their camp. Next morning the remains of my husband and the Marlow family were removed to the high bank and interred.

Let the reader, whatever he his or her lot, turn their mental eye to the little village on the Mississippi. There were three lodges of Indians and our boat to compose the group. In one day we were as one family. Beside the chief who reached us first, there were three more very active young men, four women, and seven or eight fine healthy children. Will I be believed when I assert that there never was any number of human beings cast together amongst which more of kindness prevailed? In a very few days I saw my lambs skipping and playing along the river sand with the children of the forest, and in a time too short to be named, without risk of disbelief, we were all able to converse without difficulty, and in a few weeks, with facility, in the Indian language. I felt it my duty, and soon found it a pleasure to enter into their modes of life. I became, and so did Caroline, adroit in cutting and making up moccasins, leggins, and hunting shirts of dressed skins. As winter came on the Indians stopped the chinks of our boat, and made it a really warm and comfortable shelter.

Our health, strength, and spirits were restored, and with what heartfelt gratitude did I kneel with my little charge to thank our restorer.—Hope again beamed on us, and when able to converse, our evenings passed with no little of cheerfulness; but with renewed sweetness, the remembrance of home, of parents, and brother, returned with force. A world seemed between me and those beloved relatives. 'My children are safe,' came also to recollection, when a pang of impatience rose in my heart.

About the middle of January had come round, and near three months had passed since the arrival of our protector La Cerf, this was his French name, and one evening sitting in my hut, and drawing his pipe deliberately from his mouth, addressed me thus, "Anna tell me how you came here." As distinctly as I could, I explained to him the cause, and object of our voyage, and the cause of our boat being stranded. To my story he listened with profound attention, and after a pause of some minutes, again demanded, 'Anna, is there more than one Great Spirit?' I replied, 'Only one, I believe.'

'Why then did your husband leave his home to go to Natchez to hunt the Great Spirit?'—This I attempted to explain, but he shook his head and observed, 'You white people no speak plain;' and then pausing a few minutes longer, resumed, 'Anna, I speak plain, and tell you I hunt the deer, the beaver, and the buffalos, but not the Great Spirit. I have found you here, dying for want of deer and buffaloe. I must hunt and give you meat to eat and skins to wear. Next summer, when the big water rises, when the leaf is green, and when the blood fly returns, myself and men will fix your boat. I will go in my canoe with you to Natchez, where you will find a good and great man, who makes a cross, as you say Dillon did. This man has found the Great Spirit, for he is good. He is chief at Natchez, his name, Gayoso. Anna, you can then go home to your father and mother; I come back to the woods. We can see each other no more, but the great spirit will always see us.

There was so little variation in our daily employments that time passed almost imperceptibly; our affection for each other increased as our means of communication became more facile, and when the perceptible rise of the river and the rapid progress of spring promised our approaching removal, my mind was agitated by mingled hope and regret. The prospect of again meeting civilized human beings was damped by the pains of separation from the kind benefactors now really endeared to my heart by the constant exercise of the best affections of our nature. I indeed use the term civilization, in its common acceptation, for every one of its moral realities existed in the Lodge and village of La Cerf.

This man had passed fifty, was very sedate, never smiled or frowned, at least I never saw him frown but once, and that was when I related to him the murderous intention of Marlow in regard to Caroline. On that occasion his brow contracted as he placed his right hand on the handle of his tomahawk; but quickly recollecting himself, observed, 'Anna, this Marlow was Christian, all Christian not good.' Walked away.

I have never seen more order in any family than was observed in the little village of La Cerf, and though it was the food procured by the chase, did I ever see more plenty. But time, the season, and the rise of the waters, finally brought the day of departure. My boat was put in excellent order by the care of La Cerf and his sons. The old man and his wife and an unmarried son, about eighteen, were placed in the boat, with their canoe along side. Two other canoes were navigated by the residue of the Indians, and on the 25th of April, 1781, we were once more floating down the Mississippi.—After some days of navigation we came to in the evening, in the mouth of a large creek, and after the evening's arrangements were made, La Cerf observed to me, 'Anna, to morrow you will be at Natchez. To-morrow you will see good man.' And taking the hand of Caroline, who loved him as a father, continued, 'sweet flower, you not be eaten by mad buffaloe.'

The next morning, by early down, one of the canoes was on its way, as I learned afterwards, to inform the governor who we were, and that the chief, La Cerf was coming. That chief himself delayed setting out, to give time to his messenger, and it was not until in the afternoon that, on turning a bend of the river, the flag of Spain was seen fluttering on the hill where stood fort Rosalie. We were soon after at the landing, and brought to, and our boat secured by a guard of soldiers. The circumstance had already taken wind, and the inhabitants crowded to the river; but kept at a respectable distance, as two men of very different garb approached, one was a most prepossessing brown visaged but elegant man, with the eye beaming with the radiance of every manly feeling. He was introduced to me by La Cerf, as Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, the governor; the other was a man not less pleasing in his manners, past sixty years, and dressed in the garb of a Quaker, he was a merchant, Richard Carpenter.

Both advanced, and the governor, with great respect, observed, "Madam, I have heard of your misfortunes, and will ever esteem it one of the most fortunate events of my life to receive, and as far as in my power to afford you service.' I had scarce time to return my acknowledgements when good old Richard, as he insisted on being called, came forward, and gently taking my hand as he expressed the benevolence of his heart. 'Thou art thrice welcome, my daughter, and thy little ones. Our friend Manuel commandoth here, and hath more power, but he must let us share the pleasure of succouring the distressed, and all our stores will be theirs.' To the lot of La Cerf:' turning round to the noble Indian, who stood looking with unfeigned joy on his work. 'Thou wast my friend before, La Cerf,' said Richard, 'but now thou art my brother; thou art the brother of the white man.'—'He is the friend of MAN,' emphatically exclaimed Gayoso; but let us not waste time on words.' Here a carriage advanced, and the governor observed, 'Mrs. Dillon and her children are my guests, for this night at least. Refreshment and rest will do them more good than will compliments. *Allons.*

If myself and children had been allied to the Spanish King we could not have received more of humane attention, and as we rose the hill from the river to the village, my heart felt as lifted into another sphere. In a few minutes we were ushered into an elegant room, in which were ready to receive us about twenty gentlemen and ladies, and amongst the rest the young and interesting wife of the governor, who advancing to receive and welcome me to her house, our eyes met—we both started back with unutterable surprise and satisfaction. In a moment we were in each other's arms; 'my friend, my playmate, my sister,' were exchanged. In Mrs. Gayoso I recognized the amiable daughter of Stephen Watts, and the friend and companion of my infancy.

All was now an uproar of joy, which was no little heightened by a sally from an Irish gentleman present, who seizing my hand with great good nature and characteristic familiarity, saying, 'My dear madam, do not suppose, I beg of you, that La Cerf and his family are all the Indians on the Mississippi; for, let me tell you, and I say it to their teeth, that this same governor, his lady there, that old Quaker, and several more in this room I could name, are arrant savages, if doing good, if making the broken heart whole, or if, to be brief with you, making the stranger forget that he is a stranger, forms the savage. So, my dear madam, you see where you are come to, as well as you, my darlings,' as he shared with all round in caressing the children.

The eye of Mr. Vousden, the Irish gentleman I have introduced, no sooner obtained a full view of Caroline than his gaiety was checked. He placed her with great tenderness on his lap; spoke to her with the accents of a father; but his voice was no more heard in the gay company that evening. The company soon retired, as Gayoso, with great delicacy, observed that 'Mrs. Dillon and her children must need rest.' Rest we did enjoy. When retired to bed with my three innocents, in a decent house, in civilized society, our dangers past, the mistress of the mansion almost a sister, the extent of happiness cannot be easily conceived by any but those who have experienced similar change.

The residue of my story is so interwoven with that of Caroline Marlow, I may here drop my own future adventures into the narrative of the tale of that well deserving and well rewarded child.

From M'Taggart's Three Years in Canada.

PETER ARMSTRONG.

Wandering through the woods, in the winter of 1827, we came upon the track of a sleigh, and, as we all believed ourselves free from the abode of settlers, we were almost as much surprised as Robinson Crusoe was with the print of a man's foot on the sandy shore of his lonely isle. We followed the track for a mile or two and at length came upon a clearing of about seven acres in extent, near the middle of which a neat little log hut sat smoking. About fifty yards farther on there were a few small houses huddled on each other; but these did not seem to be human dwellings, the grunt of hogs, and the crowing of a cock, proclaimed their purpose. We were met at the door by a man of the age of forty; he was clean dressed and healthy looking; in one of his hands was a child about 3 years old, and to the other a hatchet; he asked us with a tremulous, yet kind voice, to "come, here." This agitation arose from his not being in the habit of seeing company, as Alnuck's host. We all marched in, and there was a snug little cabin, with a wife, two more children, some good stock, grey cats, and a very respectable looking dog. Having breathed the raw keen air, we sat down by the fire, and enjoyed the man's narrative over a glass and a pipe. His name was Peter Armstrong, from the town of Berwick, Scotland. He had been fifteen years in Canada, was just a plain working man, saved as much as paid for his passage out, and fought up the waters. Lawrence, to a place they call Perth, and there finding bought also—had country lots—he just went after into the heart of the wild woods with his axe, dog, and gun, and, after looking about him, fixed on the place where we found him, for his abode in this world. There he built a little hut, as I once before then was in, but one that the pot deer had, for he had tamed many deer. Year after year he had wrought away all by himself, read the Bible every Sabbath day, made a journey to Perth twice every year, and bought wee necessities; at length got a horse and sleigh, and cleared about four acres of the woods; then was five years after he had come to the place. He had but few wants, his health was aye good; there was spring water plenty just aside him, and enough to make a good fire in winter; while, with what he caught, shot, gathered, and grew in the yard, he lived well enough.—All at once, on one of his visits to Perth, who should he meet but Tibby Patterson, who was the eyesore at the Land of Cakes, where he was once a lad-lad; it is needless to add, they had met for true hame in a wild land, they had few friends, so Tibby just came awa' with me to the woods, and we just took one another's word on't—that's the way we were married, and here we are and have been for the last nine years. We are contented, and that is enough, we are not much bothered, and Tibby likes to live in this kind of way as well as myself. I own this information gave me much pleasure. There was no melancholy, but a cheerful resignation up stairs throughout; they were Christians of a very high character, both originals in their way. It was with difficulty we could prevail on ourselves to leave them; the same feeling that they had was beginning to be felt by the whole party.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

RAILROAD TRAVELLING IN 1830.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."—*Campbell.*

Copy of a letter written by a traveller to his grandmother, residing in Edinburgh.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 20, 1870.

My Dear Grandmother—I arrived here safe and sound, wind and limb, notwithstanding your apprehensions that I should be blown to atoms, or scalded to death, if I set foot on the Sky Rocket. You, my dear Madam, who once told me that you journeyed from Edinburgh to London in ten days by the Fly; Phoenomenon, as the vehicle was called, will excuse me, till your dutiful grandson when he assures you that he travelled from Liverpool to Manchester within the hour, so easily is to be unconscious of motion. The only objection I have to this rapid mode of conveyance, is that we have no time to see the country through which we are whisked with such velocity. We met another locomotive, called the Will o' the Wisp, about Chat Moss, but we could not see it distinctly as it flew along; as for the passengers, it was impossible to know a man from a woman. One fireman hailed the helmsman of the Will o' the Wisp, but we were out of hearing before we could get an answer.

However, if we cannot dwell upon terrestrial objects, we are amply compensated by what is to be seen and enjoyed in the interior of these flying vehicles, which I will briefly describe to you. The Sky Rocket is an elegant carriage, about two hundred feet in length; it is fitted up with every species of accommodation, except beds, for which there is no occasion, as you would hardly have time to say your prayers and put on your night cap before you were at the end of your journey.—No cattle are conveyed by this vehicle, as there is a separate carriage for cows sheep, pigs, and their drivers. But what will you say when I tell you that I danced all the way from Liverpool to Manchester. I fancy I see you lift up your hands, and hear you exclaim, "Save the chief mourner clean daft!" It is true, however. I esteemed masters. He was the first in the evening by gas, and such is the evenness of these railroads, that a person may play with as much nicety as in any billiard room in the kingdom. The game, instead of being 21 up, is only 11. This is a very good regulation, as the players, previous to its establishment, were often caught in the middle of the game.

There are now twelve steam carriages plying, and one on the old Dutch plan, with sails;—when the wind is in the right quarter, this carriage outstrips them all. There is another, however, constructing on an entirely new principle, without steam or sails, which, in my opinion, will surpass them all in speed, economy and security. I am bound in honor not to throw out any hints on the subject, for fear some advantage should be taken of the ingenious projector.

You, my dear Grandmother, ought to be as much delighted with these improvements as any person I know. You were always very careful to impress on my mind the useful lesson that "time was a man's estate," and that his success in life depended upon the use he made of it. Now, when you spent ten days in journeying from Edinburgh to London, you lost no trifling portion of your estate. The roads were so execrable and the vehicles so unsteady that it was not easy to keep up a conversation, and quite impossible to read or write, so that the ten days were utterly thrown away. Your body and mind were equally harassed, and, in short, the journey was so beset with perils, dangers, and delays, that I do not wonder that people used to make their wills and settle their worldly affairs before they set out on such a pilgrimage. Now, however, we can travel twenty or thirty miles an hour without being conscious of the motion. We can play a rubber at whist, and read and write as conveniently as you can in your favorite elbow chair.

In my next I will give you some description of a superb locomotive carriage now preparing for the grand rail road between Liverpool and London. It will be the admiration of the world. It will contain hot, cold, and vapor baths, a ball room, a gymnasium, a library, and every accommodation calculated to render the few hours of transit agreeable and instructive. But I must break off abruptly. The steam trumpet (a substitute for the old guard's horn) has sounded the signal, and the Comet will start with the north mail in a few minutes—believe me to be, my dear Grandmother, your affectionate grandson. TANGENT.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Blackwood's Magazine for November, contains a narrative of so extraordinary a character, that although we have nothing but our own doubts to allege against its credibility, we know not how to place an implicit reliance upon its statements. The story is told in a letter from Mr. William Mitchell, a Scotch settler at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Ettrick Shepherd, and bearing the date of October 1, 1826. It is too long to be inserted entire, and we shall therefore publish it in an abridged form, for the amusement of our readers.

Mr. Mitchell had with him at the settlement a youthful wife, (whose marriage to him at Beattock, in Scotland, he recalls to the recollection of his friend,) and one son, named William. At the time William was eleven months old, their little settlement at Vander Creek was invaded at night by a tribe of those baboons called ourang outangs, pongos or wild men of the woods. In driving off the depredators, a youngling belonging to the monsters, was killed; and two mornings afterwards, an ourang-outang who had laid concealed in the garden, carried off the child William, swam across the Kaye river, and reached the woods in safety with the infant notwithstanding an instant pursuit. About three months afterwards, Mr. Mitchell's wife was missing and suspicion fell strongly on one of the native chiefs who had made an offer to purchase her, according to the African custom. Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with three companies of the 72d, was sent to assist in inflicting summary vengeance upon the supposed despoiler, when a Kaffre servant of one of the settlers stopped the expedition by informing Mr. Mitchell he had seen his wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs:) but he had until then kept it secret, for fear of giving him distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently in their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

Two years passed without any tidings of Ag-

gen or her child. About the beginning of 1825, intelligence reached the settlement that two women who had been on the mountains of Nouro-welt, (in the interior of the country,) gathering fruits, had seen a pongo and a white boy together. A force was immediately got in readiness, and after a week's journey the party reached the secluded district in question. There they learnt from the natives that a whole colony of pongos had taken possession of their country and the belief was that they would soon be masters of it all; for the Great Spirit had sent them a queen from the country beyond the sun, who taught them to do every thing like other people. The expedition being strongly reinforced by the natives, the body of pongos was completely surrounded. At the word of command, the monsters flew to arms, forming a close circle round their camp and queen, the strongest of the males being placed outwards, the females inwards, all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces. Mr. Mitchell ascended a cliff overlooking the encampment, in order to ascertain if his wife were really there, and called her name several times. In about five minutes the whole circle of brutal warriors flung away their arms and retired backwards, leaving an open space for him to approach their queen—his Agnes. She was standing ready to receive him, with her little William in her right hand, and a chubby daughter in her left about two years old. The two children looked healthy and beautiful, and were fur aprons; they were so frightened that they took shelter with their friends the pongos. Mrs. Mitchell told her husband that it behoved her to part with her protectors on good terms; and after distributing all her store of fruits, herbs, and roots equally amongst them, in a speech accompanied with violent motions and contortions, made her subjects understand that she was about to leave them. Great lamentations followed, many of the pongos at the same time laying her and her children's hands upon their heads. Agnes and her children were, however, carried off in safety, although a large body of the tallest pongos followed the steps of the party for three days; and on each day some were deputed to see that she was not being injured.

But the wife's narrative is the most extraordinary part of the story. According to her statement, the creature's motives for stealing and detaining her, appear to have been as follows:—These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to a chief or ruler, and his secondary chiefs. For their expedition, to rob the gardens, they had brought their sovereign's sole heir along with them, as they never leave any of the royal family behind them, for fear of a surprisal. It was this royal cub which was killed, and the queen, his mother, having been inconsolable for loss of her darling, the old monarch had set out by night to try if possible to recover it; but not finding it, he seized on the boy in its place, carried him home in safety to his queen, and gave her him to nurse. She positively did nurse him at her breast for three months, and never child throve better than he did. By that time he was beginning to walk and aim at speech, by imitating every voice he heard, whether of beast or bird; and it had struck the monsters as a great loss, that they had no means of teaching their young sovereign to speak, at which art he seemed so apt.—This led to the scheme of stealing his own mother to be his instructer, which they effected in the most masterly style, binding and gagging her in her own house, and carrying her from a populous hamlet in the fair to anon, without having been discovered.—Their expertness, and the rapidity of their motions, Agnes described as inconceivable by those who had never witnessed them. They showed every sort of tenderness and kindness by the way, proffering her plenty of fruit and water; but she gave herself totally up to despair, till she was introduced to her own little William, gambolling away among his brutal compeers, for ... and was soon given to understand that her will was to be the sole law of the community; and all the while that they detained her, they never refused her in aught save to take her home again. Her little daughter was born six months and six days after her abstraction. She spoke highly of the pongos, of their docility, generosity, warmth of affection to their mates and young ones, and of their irresistible strength. She conceived them, however, to have been a tribe greatly superior to all others of the race, for she never could regard them in any other light than as dumb human creatures. Mr. M. confesses that he had the same sort of feeling while in their settlement, for many of the young females in particular were much comlier than many negro savages which he had seen, and they laughed, smiled, and cried very much like human creatures. They would make the most docile, powerful and affectionate of all slaves; but they come very soon to their growth, and are but short lived, in that way approximating to the rest of the brute creation. They live entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetables, and taste no animal food whatever.

The writer concludes this interesting letter, by intimating his intention of emigrating to New South Wales, as soon as he can dispose of his stock at the settlement, as he has a feeling that no part of his family are safe on any part of the coast of Africa.

BATHING OF HINDOO WOMEN, AND FATAL CATASTROPHE.

Tempted to indulge in the unusual luxury of a walk, I passed through the verendah, and wandered to the small alcove which offered a seat, and commanded a view of the *Ghaut*, or landing-place, near which a tomb, dedicated to some holy person, alike revered by Hindoo and Musselman, appeared half embosomed in trees. Nothing could be more gorgeous than the view.—The wide waters of the Ganges seemed formed of liquid topaz, ruby, amothyst, and emerald, as they reflected the crimson, purple, and saffron of the sky, and the vivid foliage of the overhanging groves. While these rich, deep stains upon the face of heaven were softened by hues too delicate for the broad mirror below to catch—pale pink, lilac, and the faintest primrose—my reminiscences of England were put to flight; for when this splendid array of colours began to fade, a party of natives were seen approaching the Ghaut. Their finely modelled and erect figures and picturesque attire, their handsome features and graceful movements, render them at all times objects of admiration. But there was one, a female, who particularly attracted my regard, from her extreme beauty—she possessed those large, soft, melancholy eyes, so famed in oriental song, and while every lineament was moulded with the regularity of the sculptor's chisel, they were susceptible of the sweetest and tenderest expression. A smile played around the full rich lip, the gentlest and softest feminine attributes seemed enshrined in one whose features denoted a heart incapable of aught save affectionate motions. She was very young, and her caste, though low, from the circumstance of her going down publicly to the river to bathe, did not preclude her from the possession of wealth. Every toe was covered with massy silver rings: chains of the same metal were passed across them in a manner which would cripple an unaccustomed foot; these were attached to thick silver anclets, and she wore numerous bracelets and bangels, a similar ornament upon her arms, from the wrist and above the elbow. Her neck was also decorated with several gold and silver chains, making a tinkling sound as she walked along. Her *saree*, a long piece of muslin drapery reaching from the head to the calf of the leg, was folded around a form of the utmost symmetry, with infinite taste, and she carried in her hand a basket of those white double jessamine flowers with which the Hindoo women are wont to adorn their hair, and which are worn by men in the chaplets round their necks. As the natives of Bengal go into the water with exactly the same quantity of clothing about them as they wear when upon the shore, the men and women bathe together in the most public places, changing their garments after the ablution, and the Ghaut belonging to the different villages and stations is generally the busiest and most amusing scene. Little regarding the other members of the group, all my attention was directed to the beautiful female. I watched her while dropping the saree upon her shoulders; she drew down her long black tresses, and, stooping, they streamed upon the water in dark luxuriance.—While thus engaged, I perceived what I deemed to be a log of wood, floating towards the bathers; in another instant, the lovely Hindoo, who was the outermost of the group, disappeared, and a loud shriek from her companions, who rushed with one accord to the bank, announced some fatal catastrophe. Scarcely knowing wherefore, I echoed the cry; the sound of my voice brought out the gentlemen and servants from the bungalow, and they hastened to the spot. Knowing nothing of the language, though a witness of the tragic scene, it was some time before I learned the nature of the accident which had befallen the luckless Hindoo; the violent gesticulations and loud laments of the survivors announced something frightful—she had been seized by an alligator, a creature which I had mistaken for a harmless piece of timber; but had I been acquainted with its precise character, I was at too great a distance to have given the alarm. One young man seemed to be particularly affected by this horrid incident; he conversed for a long time very energetically with my host, accompanying his words with a redundancy of action. Mr. ———, when he joined me, expressed his regret that he could not do justice by any translation to the poetic eloquence of the young man's tale. "The unfortunate victim," said he, "appears to have been the paragon and pride of her village; the only child of aged parents; and, to heighten the calamity which has befallen her, she was to-morrow to have become the bride of a long-betrothed and deserving man, a sepoy, who has journeyed far, on furlough, from his corps to claim her hand, and who has brought with him testimonials of his good conduct from his officers, which have filled the breasts of his relatives and friends with pride and joy." Shuddering, I turned away from the bright river which nursed such fearful monsters in its breast. By the time we reached the house, the darkness of the shrouding night alone was reflected upon its broad waters, and then it seemed, indeed, to wear the hue fitted for the early womb of the young, lovely, and unfortunate Munna.—*Miss Roberts, in the Forget-Me-Not.*

Evening Post.

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*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

Solutions to the Questions of X. published January 2d, 1830.

First, 228.244 the area of the Moon,
And 26 and 10 the radii of the lune.
Second, 25.125, the piece thus lost by theft,
And 25.757, the segment which was left. Z.

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Treasurer's Report from January 1st, 1829, to December 31st, 1829.

The Orphan Society of Philadelphia in account with the Treasurer.

	DR.
To cash paid Purchasing Committee, and expended by them in support of the Asylum,	$3300 00
To premium of insurance,	25 00
To repairs of real estate,	215 65
To water rent and taxes,	119 70
To incidental expenses,	15 00
To do. orphan's fund,	50 00
To balance in the treasury, Dec. 31,	11 97
	$3,369 78
	CR.
By balance from last year,	$37 83
By cash, annual subscriptions,	290 00
By life subscriptions and donations,	215 56
By dividends on stocks,	2537 88
By rents of Wall's house,	130 00
By ground rents,	12 67
By stocks paid off,	8189 00
By charity box and collections,	36 86
By nett proceeds of sale of children's work,	122 10
By binding fees from Mr. Christian,	20 00
By fines on the managers,	6 75
By sale of articles at the Asylum,	21 17
	$12,369 78

Philadelphia, December 31st, 1829.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of the City of Philadelphia, and its adjoining Districts, held at the hall of the Franklin Institute, on the 11th January, 1830, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing Congress that in any measure of the Government, in reference to the Cherokee and other Nations of Indians, the faith of the United States towards them may be inviolably preserved,"—On motion of ROBERT RALSTON, the venerable Bishop WHITE was requested to preside, who, on taking the chair, made the following address:—

Fellow Citizens: I solicit your indulgence, while, with brevity, I state to you the reasons of my consenting to the proposed honour of presiding at this Meeting, held with the view of having a bearing on *civil* legislation. What I am doing, is alien from the habits of my life; and, may be thought not in agreement with the decorum suited to the clerical character.

Being of the opinion that the rights of the citizens are not merged in what is appropriate to the ministry of the gospel; and knowing, that the possession of constitutional rights cannot but exact the discharge of correspondent duties; I have always held myself not only privileged, but bound to declare my sentiments, and to accommodate to them my votes, on public measures of importance. On the other hand, aware of the mischiefs produced by the meddling of ecclesiastical Politicians, I have thought that, to others than to ministers of the gospel, the community should look for the *taking of the lead*, on questions relative to their civil interests.

If it should seem a departure from this principle, that I am now to take my seat in the chair behind me, my defence is in the nature of the subject which has brought us together on this occasion. It is, that we may exercise the constitutional privilege of expressing our sense, on a question expected to come before the Federal legislature, relative to interests not of ordinary occurrence; but directed to a measure, in contrariety to the most imperious claims of justice, to very affecting appeals to our humanity, and to the faith of the nation, often pledged to a helpless and unoffending people, in rightful possession of the territory from which they are threatened to be withdrawn.

In the opinion of him who addresses you, it will not be superstitious to entertain the fear, that such an act of government, should it be put forth, may draw down on us some of the calamities, by which the righteous Ruler of the world, in the ordinary course of his providence, often causes, that a national sin shall be the beginning of a series of national sufferings, ending in the prostration of legitimate and free government.

For these reasons, I consider the object before us as claiming, that for the accomplishing of it, every heart should feel, every voice should be raised, and there should be put forth every energy; with moderation, but in such a direction, as is the most likely to be efficient.

ROBERTS VAUX and HENRY J. WILLIAMS were then appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. M. Meredith, who, in conclusion, moved the following resolutions, which were seconded and supported by T. M. Pettit, and on the question being put, unanimously agreed to.

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of the United States towards the Indians is deeply interesting to our national character; that their present condition makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies;—that it would be as cruel as unjust to compel them to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant wild; and that it is expedient at this time to petition congress that the faith of the United States may be inviolably preserved towards them.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to submit to this meeting the draft of a memorial to Congress, in accordance with the principles of the foregoing resolution.

The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Bishop White, the Chairman of the Meeting,	
William M. Meredith,	Dr. James Preston,
Robert Ralston,	Edward Little,
Peter S. Duponceau,	Thomas M. Pettit,
William Rawle,	Roberts Vaux,
Robert Smith,	H. J. Williams.

The committee submitted to the meeting a memorial, which we shall probably publish hereafter.

Dr. ELY proposed the following amendment to the memorial:

"That it is with deep regret we have learned that a proposition has been made in the Senate of the United States, *that the Committee on Indian Affairs should be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the laws of the United States for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians, so as to except expressly from their operation the territory occupied by any Indians within a State over whom as tribes or individuals the laws of the State have been, or may be extended, by the legislature thereof.*

"Your memorialists view this proposed resolution as designed to introduce a system of measures, which will be hostile at the same time to the best interests of the Indians resident within the United States, and to numerous solemn treaties which have been formed between the U. S. and these Indians.

"Your memorialists apprehend, that the State of Georgia is bound by her own plighted faith with the Indians, not to intrude upon their lands, within the chartered limits of Georgia; and that by covenant engagements with the Indians, to which the State of Georgia has acceded, the United States are bound to prevent all white people from entering upon, or settling in, any of the Cherokee lands.

"Your memorialist, therefore earnestly pray, that the honor of our nation may be preserved by an inviolable adherence to all her covenant arrangements; that none of the Indian tribes may be removed from their present reservations without their free consent; that, if it shall be found practicable, some covenant may be made between the United States, the State of Georgia, and the Cherokee Indians, resident in Georgia, whereby those Indians shall be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens; and that until the Cherokees shall thus voluntarily become citizens, or voluntarily cede their rights of soil to the United States, no State Government by its agents may be permitted to molest them."

On motion, the committee above named, were directed to incorporate the substance of Dr. Ely's amendment in the memorial.

Whereupon, on motion, the memorial as amended, was unanimously adopted, and directed to be transmitted, under the signature of the President and Secretaries to both houses of Congress.

[Signed] ROBERT VAUX, H. J. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.

The Mayor was engaged, on wednesday morning in the investigation of one of the most impudent attempts at robbery on a large scale ever detected in this city. About ten, last evening, the private watchman, employed on the wharf near Walnut street, examining to see if all was safe about the store of Messrs. BEVAN and HUMPHREYS, observed that the hole in the front door for the admission of letters, &c. was stopped up. He thrust in his fingers and pulled out a bag. Seeing a light inside, he concluded that thieves were there. Captain NATHAN CLARKE, the master of a Boston Brig, that lay near and was to go down the river the same evening as soon as the tide should serve, happened to be at hand; and he undertook to keep a look-out till the watchman could procure assistance.—A decent looking man happening to approach while Captain CLARKE was left alone, the latter stopped him, saying, "You had better wait here with me. We shall have some fun presently." The other asked an explanation, which CLARKE gave. The stranger proposed that they should go together for the watchman, and, though CLARKE assured him that this had been attended to, and that they could be of more service by remaining where they were, went off. CLARKE was then joined by Mr. WILEY, who lives near. The stranger soon returned, in company with a man whom CLARKE supposed to be one of the watch.—CLARKE took hold of the arm of the man to whom he had first spoken, and immediately received a violent blow on the head, from a short but strong and heavy bludgeon. Supposing his assailant to be a watchman, and that he himself was mistaken for a thief, instead of making battle at once, he turned to explain matters, when he was again struck in the same manner. A third and a fourth blow knocked him down. The villain then beat loudly against the store which his gang were engaged in plundering, and, with his companion, ran away. Captain Clarke pursued, but fell two or three times, in consequence of the blows he had received, and was unable to overtake them.

The fellows in the store, alarmed by the knocking, jumped out of the windows into the alley adjoining, and four are supposed to have escaped. The watchmen, having arrived about this time, captured the two last; one having sprained his ancle as he dropped, and the other being overtaken before he had run far. These two, calling themselves William Smith and James Johnson, were committed this morning, being unable to give bail in the sum required by the Mayor. They are both known to the police officers, and Johnson is said to be an old convict.

After these men were caught, the store was examined; when it was found that goods worth at least ten thousand dollars, principally silks, had been prepared for carrying off. The rogues had brought with them four large trunks;—two of which they had packed full of sewing silk, before their proceedings were interrupted. They entered, it seems, by means of false keys. It is thought probable that their design was to carry away their plunder in boats, as soon as Captain Clarke's vessel should have left the wharf.

The conduct of Captain CLARKE, who, besides the blows on his head, received a severe injury in one of hands, is warmly applauded by those who had an opportunity of observing it.

Another attempt was made to rob the same store on Wednesday night, but failed. The robbers were alarmed, and made their escape.

According to the annual report of the Recorder of one of our Fire Companies, an extract from which has been sent us by a correspondent, the number of fires that occurred in the City and Liberties, in the year 1829, was 38; amount of damage $87,675. The number, in the preceding year, was 29; damage $95,000.—*Chron.*

Appointment by the Governor.

Joseph Borden, Esq. to be an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Jacob Sperry, Esq. deceased.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 67 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 31 of which were of adults and 33 children—7 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox.

The City Loan of 37,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. has been taken on these terms:—$10,000 at 5 per cent. premium—$24,500 at 6 55—2,500 at 6.50. The whole amount of proposals was $124,900.

We learn from Harrisburg, that on Tuesday morning, Alexander Mahon, Esq. was re-elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year, by a vote of 103 to 16.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, and made the order of the day for Thursday, to continue the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania for 25 years; the Bank to lend the State a sum not exceeding four millions, at 6 per cent, reimbursable at the expiration of the charter on the 4th of March, 1858.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Monday, laid before the House a letter from the President of the Mechanics' Bank, proposing, on behalf of that institution, to lend the State a sum equal to half the capital paid in, at 5 per cent. for 25 years, provided the charter be extended for that time. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

JOHN GREENE, of the Walnut street theatre, has been convicted, in the Mayor's Court, of an assault and battery on A. J. PHILLIPS, manager of the Arch street house. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars, and the cost.

We learn from Harrisburg, that on Saturday last, the House of Representatives elected Geo. N. Baker and Michael E. Israel directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the room of B. W. Richards, and H. Toland, resigned.

Samuel B. Cutler and John Francis were recently convicted, in the Mayor's Court, of entering the store of Vezin and Vonlongerke, in Walnut street, while the partners and clerks were at dinner, and carrying off property to the value of more than $5000. They were sentenced to undergo the severest penalty which the law allows for the crime, viz. an imprisonment at hard labor for three years.

John G. Mason, Esq. of Salem, N. J. has been elected President of the Salem Banking Company in place of William N. Jeffers, Esq. resigned.

The South Carolina Agricultural Society has offered premiums for the encouragement of persons engaged in the culture of sugar, silk, indigo and madder, within that state.

A new species of paper, said to be of very excellent quality, is made in Mexico, from a vegetable called Maguey.

The present debt of the city of Boston, is $893,691. Bonds and securities due the city which may be taken as a partial offset to the above, $257,841.

A wild-cat, measuring three feet in length, was shot a few days since, a short distance below Belvidere, N. J. by Mr. Philip Mowry, who was out pheasant shooting. This is the first animal of the kind that has been seen in the neighbourhood for a number of years.

At New York, on Wednesday, a vacant lot, at the corner of Park and Ann streets, 20 feet 1 inch front, 3 feet 6 inches rear, and 62 feet on Ann street, was sold at auction for $11,600. At the same time, a three story brick house and lot, No. 7 Park, 25 feet by 62, brought $16,500.

A correspondent of an English paper, speaking of the low price of goods, says that he bought, in November, from a draper at a country town, *for three half pence*, these articles:—"Twenty-tape; one ditto bobbin; six fine shirt buttons; three steel bodkins; two steel-top thimbles; silk cord for trimming; four balls of good cotton; one stay-lace; pins,—all for three half-pence only."

The trade between Sweden and the United States, appears to be on the increase, though, in the estimate of an Englishman, it is still of small amount. Last year the total value of goods exported from Sweden and Norway, to the United States, was about 200,000*l.* sterling, and that of goods imported from the United States into the two kingdoms, nearly 100,000*l.*

A man by the name of Gravely, who resides in the village of Havana, in Tioga county, N. Y., was, on the evening of the 21st ult seized by a number of persons in disguise, *tarred* and *feathered*, and rode through the village *on a rail*. The cause assigned for the outrage is repeated acts of severity and cruelty towards his wife.

The arrivals at New York from foreign ports, in the year 1829, according to a statement in the American, were 365 ships, 26 barques, 591 brigs, 320 schooners, 8 sloops: total 1310—with 16,064 passengers. In 1828, the arrivals were 1277, with 18,023 passengers.

The Salem Register offers $5 reward, for the detection of newspaper thieves. This vexatious pilfering exists extensively in this city.

A few days since, as two men were riding, at full gallop, through the town of St. George's in Delaware, their horses met so violently that both were killed. The riders were but slightly hurt.

According to the New York papers, no one has yet been able to discover which member of the Common Council gave the fifteenth vote for Mr. Bowne. Mr. Smith received but 18 ballots; yet fourteen aldermen and assistants have swore that they voted for him.

The Galena, Illinois, Advertiser states that it is not uncommon, in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine country, for people who travel during the winter season, to be suddenly attacked with partial and even total blindness. Several cases of this kind occurred last winter. The persons continued blind for some days, and then recovered.

Returns from all the inspectors of Mackerel, in Massachusetts, for the past year, furnish the following result—the quantity inspected is 190,792 whole barrels, and 67,048 half do. In Nos. 1 and 2, there appears a deficiency, compared with the preceding year, of 41,076 whole, and 8,732 half barrels, and an increase of No. 3, 29,718 whole, and 429 half bbls.

It is stated that the following gentlemen have been nominated to the Senate, as the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the ensuing year, viz.—Nicholas Biddle, George M. Dallas, B. W. Richards, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Bailey, of New York; John Donnell, of Baltimore.

A reward of 100 dollars is offered at New York, for the apprehension of a fellow who, on Friday evening, entered the lottery office of David Stetson, threw a handful of snuff in his face, and carried off his bank-book, containing 827 dollars.

In the Senate of Tennessee, on the 22d of December, seventeen members out of twenty being present, Judge Williams was voted guilty, on the fifth and sixth charges, by twelve members. It was decided, by a majority of one, that this was not a constitutional conviction; two thirds of the whole being required.

Two men employed on the canal in Huntingdon county, lost their lives last week, by the caving in of the earth, and unexpected movement of masses of rock.

The Georgian publishes a long list of the recent acts of the Legislature of that state; one of which is described as an act "To divorce a multitude of man and women!"

It is stated that the body of the late Chancellor Lansing has been found in Newark Bay.

The Pottsville (Miners') Journal, says—Our borough continues to be thronged with strangers, although the roads are in an almost impassable state. One day last week four stages arrived, which contained upwards of fifty passengers.

Baron Von Humboldt has been on a scientific tour to Russia in Asia. He was expected at Berlin in November.

The Senate of Tennessee, on the Thursday after the discharge of Judge Williams, struck out of the journal the part "purporting to be an order to dismiss the Judge without day"—Judge Williams having gone home, and his counsel declining to appear. The Court adjourned till the following Monday.

It appears that the expense of the New Jersey Penitentiary for the last thirty years, including the cost of the buildings, amounts to a sum so large as one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; the annual cost having been sometimes equal to a third, and frequently a fourth part, of all the tax raised for the support of government.

It appears from the Boston papers, that that city is infested with incendiaries. Several attempts to set fire to buildings were made on Wednesday and Thursday.

Arnold Naudain has been chosen a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McLane, now Minister to England.

On Saturday, the Virginia Legislature proceeded by joint ball ot to the Election of Governor of Virginia, when Gen. John Floyd was elected. The votes were—for Floyd, 140—P. V. Daniel, 56.

Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, in his late message to the Legislature of the state, recommends the introduction of Sabbath Schools into their Penitentiary.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 78 persons during the past week, viz: 17 men, 18 women, 30 boys and 16 girls; 9 died of Scarlet fever.

The Quebec Gazette has an article in favor of throwing open to the United States the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. It contends that Great Britain will gain more by granting a free navigation to the sea than by refusing it.

In a late Mobile paper we find "a Card" of the following purport. Geo. Davis, the Original, intending to join the Temperate Society, offers for sale his stock of *Ardent* Liquors, for cash or approved paper. And concludes with a request that all those indebted for said article will please make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given on *such* accounts. The same advertisement offers for the use of members of said society, a choice selection of Wines.

The captain and crew of the sloop Resolution, of and from Boston, were recently arrested at Gloucester, Mass. for passing counterfeit money of the Boston Bank, struck from old plates, signed by Apthorp, president, and Chapman, cashier.

Such is the influx of English at Boulogne, France, that a fine Church lately erected, capable of containing one thousand people, is found insufficient, and it is in contemplation to build a second.

The state of North Carolina has applied for aid in opening an outlet to the Ocean, from Albemarle Sound; and the Rail Road Company of South Carolina have also applied to the General government for a subscription of stock.

At Wheeling on the 6th instant, the Ohio river was six feet above low water mark, and rising. During the week there were twenty two arrivals of steam boats at Wheeling, and the same number of departures.

In front of furnished apartments, at Paris, is the following—"*English are taken in here*;" and a notice on a shop window—"English *spiked* (spoken) *within*."

Two dollar counterfeit bills of Gloucester Bank, 2's of the Boston Bank, 10's of the Eagle coster Bank, altered from 1's, are in circulation.

Tampico dates are received to the 5th of December, at which time nothing had been hard from the Hornet.

It is stated in the London papers, that Thomas Moore is to receive from Mr. Murray, no less a sum than six thousand pounds for his forthcoming life of Lord Byron.

The ship Virginia, Collins, from Vera Cruz arrived at New York on Tuesday, has brought rising 140,000 dollars in specie, together with a quantity of plate.

The Navy Commissioners have advertised for proposals for the freight and transportation of 13,000 barrels of naval stores, for the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean sea, and on the coast of Brazils; and in the Pacific Ocean.

Extract of a letter from Memphis, Tennessee, 18th December:—"This district will this year send to the New Orleans market about *fifty thousand* bales of cotton, being one half more than the last year's crop."

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 34—males 18, females 16.

William Burlick, convicted of an assault on a young man in collecting his militia fine, was sentenced by the Recorder, on Saturday, to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of one month.

Trenton, (N. J.) Jan. 9.—The Legislature of New-Jersey, agreeably to adjournment, convened at the state house in Trenton on the 6th inst. Both houses formed quorums and proceeded to business.

Jacob Kline, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Peter D. Vroom, jun. to the office of Governor, appeared, was qualified and took his seat as a representative of the county of Somerset in the House of Assembly.

The important subjects of Damming the Delaware for Canal and other purposes—the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and authorising a rail road from Camden, (opposite Philadelphia) to South Amboy, will be brought before the Legislature at the present session; and will be disposed of in some way before the session is brought to a close. At present it is difficult to tell what will probably be the decision of the Legislature on these important concernments.

The Trenton True American contains the Message of Governor Vroom, of New-Jersey, dated 7th instant. The Governor mentions and rejoices that the undertaking of the Morris Canal is likely to prove successful; he observes that it seems to be conceded that a water communication from the Delaware to the Raritan will sooner or later be made; and he recommends to the consideration of the legislature the propriety of a Railway from some point on the Delaware near Philadelphia, to a point on the Raritan, near Amboy.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York papers of Saturday morning:—

One hundred dollars reward will be paid to the driver of the carriage, or any other person or persons, who may give information that may lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of a most daring outrage, on Monday afternoon last, the 4th inst. between the hours of four and five o'clock, on one of our most respectable young ladies, who was returning home through Frankfort, and near William street, where she was accosted by a young man, genteelly dressed, and, in a hurried manner, informed that her father, who had been for some months confined to the house by illness, was taken in a fit and was dying. This shock deprived her of her recollection, and when she recovered she found herself in a carriage, driving rapidly, and held by a person half masked, who wore a cloak and cap, and was using means for restoring her to her senses. The carriage at length stopped before a white or pale yellow house, and it is thought with a tree before the door. She was then led and assured that was her father's and that he would carry her in as soon something from the carriage, being strength too much exhausted by her walk. She immediately discovered that not to be her father's, and while he seeking in the coach the hope of escape her mind, and she seemed endued preternatural strength. She darted off, and ly entered a dark alley or lane, near house, which led her into another st after having passed through several at found herself in Pearl street, when she ed her flight until her strength became exhausted, and she fell senseless on ment of a respectable merchant, w took her in, and gave her parents infor her situation. Any information respe above will be received at 58 Water str

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A warrant was issued on Monday b Hopson, for the apprehension of a m city, charged with a heavy felony, an Reymond and Dewey, police officers, patched to execute it. They proceed house of the party the same night, and went up stairs, where they fo standing in a narrow passage, holdi musket, with a bayonet at the end. tioned them upon the peril of their li advance a step further towards him, manner and look satisfied the office would carry his threat into execution persisted in their purpose. They ad to surrender himself, as eventually h taken, to which two females joined most entreaties, but he was inflexible. cers waited some time, but were co return without success.—*Jour. of C*

By the revised laws of New Yo title 6, sec. 23, it is enacted, that—" thecary, druggist, or other person wh and deliver any arsenic, corrosive prussic acid, or any other substance usually denominated poisonous, with the word 'poison' written or print label attached to the phial, box or which the same is sold; or, who sh deliver any tartar emetics, without t true name thereof, written or printe bel attached to the phial, box or pare ing the same; shall, upon conviction guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall by a fine not exceeding one hundred

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We learn from the Censor, printed nia, Chau. co. N. Y., that a number have been arrested for being engaged felting half dollars. They had a fu other necessary apparatus, in a lo woods, about half way between Fr Dunkirk. The persons arrested are Walrod, James Randall, Otis Ensig Edward Keys, (the two last said to respectable inhabitants of Dunki two were bailed and have absconded

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AMERICAN CARPETING.—At warehouse of Jacob Pitkin and Chas Arcade, American carpeting is to be pute at rest the question as to the skill of our manufacturers in that You may compare the rolls of Ameri with the very best Kidderminster fu furnish, and in beauty of figure, lu terior, substance of stock, and regular ture, you would give the former a p ference. It can be afforded too, at rably less price. Those who still ret countable preference for foreign g from old prejudices, and who estim of an article only by its price, shou far when they visit the carpet sto for real Kidderminster, for they w select domestic, if left to their ow

Heretofore, we have associated p peting with long glaring stripes, or t but there is no mistake in the Cam pets. The specimens we saw were red in Thompsonville, near Hart drews, Thompson & Co. and the w as far as it can supply the demand, ish the foreign importation. A few it was thought idle to talk about American carpets, but the stimu this by the Tariff of 1828, now rest certain that in a few years more w think of sending for British fixtu walk on, as for British carpeting pect, too, that in the progress o competition, the article of carpeting being an expensive luxury, will be ential comfort, within the reach every housekeeper. It is thus the skill and industry are daily removing of objection to the protective sy nishing the very articles we were ta inable Tariff was to render a cheaper rate, and of a better qual foreign work shops can send over at the same time we are working material supplied by the farmer, and own industry, instead of draining o specie to support the operatives ab ter.—*Providence Daily Advertiser*

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The of Lynn is over 8000, nearly all s supported by the shoe business. P to 1,400,000 pair of shoes are ma the town, of an average value of pair, making nearly 1,000,000 dol males of the town earn more than annually by binding and ornamen Millions of low priced fancy sho sent to South America, and sold Paris is a chocolate manufactory i makes sixty tons of chocolate in Lynn fishermen at this time bring of fish daily.

Finances of the State of Mass

According to the report of the Treas monwealth, laid before the Legislatu within the year 1829, were as follow

From the Bank tax,	
Tax on Sales by Auction,	
Principal and Interest on notes and bond	
Interest on deposits in City Bank,	
For land and timber in Maine,	
Balances from County Treasurer,	
From Attorney and Solicitor General,	
Miscellaneous,	
Borrowed of Banks,	
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries of Public Officers,	
Pay of Councillors,	
Senators,	
Representatives,	
Roll of Accounts,	
County Treasurer's balances of a	
Principal and Interest of 5 per cent. d	
Adjutant General and Quarter Master's	
partment,	
Agricultural Societies,	
Education of Deaf and Dumb,	
Pensioners and wounded Soldiers,	
Miscellaneous,	
Banks, re-payment of Loans,	
Interest on do.	
Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1830,	

The legislature of the state of M lled at Portland on Wednesday the usual oath was administered t bers, the Senate proceeded to ballo dent. The votes stood seven for of Cumberland, seven for Mr. K Kennebec, and two scattering. T sult was had through five success when the Senate adjourned. T Representatives spent the whole d in the evening, in debating on the of a member.

The Senate, on the following nine times for a President, the resu being as on the day before. The H resentatives spent another day in disputed right of two members to

The claim of one of them, Sobeon Fowler, was finally carried, the vote standing 72 to 72, and the majority being made by *his own vote*.

"We have a long letter, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, from an esteemed friend at Smyrna, dated the 18th of October, from which we extract the following intelligence:—"The insurrection among the Xibecs, or Mountain Turks of the interior of Asia Minor, becomes every day more and more serious; a body of 600 soldiers sent out from here to quell them, has been defeated. It is said the insurgents amount to 10,000 men—a body of them is within eight hours of this place. They declare their loyalty and respect for the Sultan, but say they will no longer bear the outrageous oppressions and extortion of the Pachas."

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lines by Oscar are under examination.

"A Stage Ride" might have been very amusing to the writer, but the description would not prove so to our readers.

The desire of Senex shall be complied with as soon as possible.

"The Pleasures of Sickness" will appear duly.

"Meditations in a College," by a Student, are before us. It lacks not merit, but newspaper publishers are not in the practice of paying for literary compositions. Their profits do not otherwise it, and volunteer writers are sufficiently numerous.

We have several solutions to the "Ladder" question, of Stanley. One of them will be published.

THE CASKET,

Published in monthly numbers, containing each forty-eight royal octavo pages, embellished with fine copperplate, and several wood engravings, and forming a neat volume of about 600 pages, to which at the end of the year, an elegant title page and general index are added.

The increased patronage of the Casket, has determined the publisher to meet the wishes of his patrons, by the most sedulous attention to render it at once a pleasing and instructive companion. He will use all exertion to store it with the choicest flowers of wit and sentiment, and to enhance its usefulness to the literati, by the best selections from the most approved authors of celebrity, both foreign and domestic.

In consulting his own feelings as an American, he will endeavor to please his patrons by rendering the Casket a pleasing American work, inferior to the best European periodicals.—In support of these views he dare appeal to the past volumes, but more confidently to the increasing taste of an American people, and the ever ardent of American genius, to foster no longer unemployed which may be within his reach.

The beauty and variety of American scenery, the deserved celebrity of American character, and the ornamental embellishments of mechanic ingenius, so happily advancing in our improving country, will constitute prominent and important portraitures in the work. American tales, by the best moral writers, and chaste poetry, together with that variety of light reading, sprightly wit and delicate repartee, which constitute a delectable part of literary banqueting, will give to the readers of the Casket a decided advantage not often afforded by the most celebrated periodicals of Europe.

The price of subscriptions to the Casket is $3 a year, if paid in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting subscriptions, will be entitled to a copy gratis and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827-28-29, supplied to order.

All orders, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.—EDITOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Letters from Harrisburg mention that, on the 29th inst. the Speaker laid before the House of Representatives the resolutions of the working men of the Northern Liberties, presenting their thanks to such members of the Legislature as, in 1826, voted for the bill for the relief of the poor, and denouncing the recent combination of rich land and property holders to impose new shackles on the Legislature, by endeavouring to produce a belief that tenants are unfavourable to the repeal of that law, as one of the blackest attempts to oppress the poor. In the Senate the resolutions were also presented, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Powell, referred to the members from the city and county.

In the Senate, the bill for taxing pedlars was taken up, and after some discussion, in which Mr. Powell supported, and Mr. Burden opposed the bill, passed to a third reading.

The following resolution was laid before the House of Representatives, the second reading and consideration of which were rejected:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill authorising a permanent loan of two millions of dollars, for Canal and Rail Road purposes."

Mallary, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a resolution applying $500 of the permanent loan of April 22, now in the treasury, to the payment of the debt on the internal improvement fund, &c. which was read, and the resolution having passed through the Committee, it was reported to the House, and immediately read a second time. The debate was again resumed and continued, at some length, and the resolution ordered to a third reading by a very large majority.

We are happy to have it in our power to copy the sensible and pertinent remarks contained in the following leading article, affirmative of sentiments we have long entertained and promulgated. We hail the New-York brother as a valiant and judicious champion in a cause to which we are ardently devoted.

We respond, abolish these militia trainings. In a moral light, they are a vicious nuisance; in a legal view, unjust and oppressive; in a military view, useless—a mere mockery—a legal burlesque.

From the New-York Evening Journal.

MILITIA SYSTEM.—We observe with pleasure that the Legislatures of some of the States have abolished military parades. It only remains for a strong and decisive expression of the will of the people to have the same thing done in this State. That they have not done so before—that they have so long submitted to this foolish, absurd and oppressive system, is indeed surprising. It is perhaps, however, only singular on account of the magnitude of the evils as there are many other oppressions to which the great body of the people are subject and to which they have only of late become sensible, and are preparing to free themselves from. But none of the burdens of which they justly complain is equal, in point of partiality and injustice, to this. It has, it is true, one advantage over the other numerous systems by which the rich are benefited at the expense of the poor, namely, that it originated from men whom it were almost impious to suspect of having other designs than the good of our country in view when they formed it. But in their eagerness to avoid one evil, they ran into another. Having a natural republican abhorrence to standing armies, they conceived it necessary to devise some other system of defence, and the militia system naturally presented itself. It deserved a fair trial, and a fair trial it has had. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. There is no necessity of going into a general recapitulation of the evils attendant upon it. If we were to say that the practice of having a few military parades in the course of the year only has a tendency to unfit men entirely for soldiers, by causing them to acquire habits of insubordination, carelessness, and contempt for those who are for the time being ranked as their superiors—if we were to say that militia officers are generally ignorant of the simplest principles of military science, and that many ride horses as officers, who by their mental and military capacities are much better qualified to lead them as *grooms*—that no militia regiment under the present system, ever was or ever will be "armed and equipped as the law directs," and that trainings are ruinous, by being the scenes of riot, fighting and drunkenness, we should only assert, what almost every person is perfectly aware of and willing to admit.

But taking it merely on the ground of the inequality of the tax, and ample and sufficient cause why it should be totally abolished, will be seen at once. The fact is, that individuals of the middling and poorish classes pay for the support of the militia system, a tax proportionably from *ten to ten thousand* times as great as the wealthy classes. A man worth nothing, and having nothing to lose in the event of a war, must pay just as much for the defence of the vast possessions of a rich man, as the rich man does himself. A poor man with a family may be compelled to attend a militia parade, and leave his family at home starving for the want of the necessaries of life, which the labours of that day would produce. And yet he is forced to go. If he refuses, he contracts a debt of the state, to the payment of which unlike all other debts, he cannot interpose the defence of his poverty, and utter inability to pay. There is no alternative, but payment or the jail. And all this to support a *wretched*, beggarly system of defence that, unless abolished, will be, in all probability, at a future period, the ruin of our country.

☞ It is not necessary here to enter into an examination of the merits of the militia system. Its demerits are sufficiently established in the opinion of every reflecting man, and we hope the time has at length arrived for an effectual, radical change in, if not a total abolition of, this pernicious system.

We therefore propose that, in order to express the deliberate opinion of Pennsylvania, memorials be presented to the Legislature at its present session from every district in the state, praying for the total abolition of militia training, upon the ground of their integral, oppressive tendency.

NEW-PAPER.

"The Democratic Mechanics' Free Press," published on Saturdays, by Aaron S. Cox, appears to have originated in hostile feelings to the old "Mechanics' Free Press," which is rather courteously treated by its new opponent.

The depth of rain, as indicated by the rain gauge kept by the subscriber, at No. 132 Coates street, for 1829, was as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.
January,	6.0	July,	4 45
February,	5 25	August,	7.1
March,	3.9	September,	2.8
April,	4.2	October,	5.1
May,	2 7	November,	5.0
June,	3.65	December,	2.15
	26.40		24.00
	24.60		
	51.00 inches.		
	43.14 for 1814.		
	7.86		

The greatest quantity that has fallen since the year 1810, according to Mr. Smith's account published in 1827. JONA. COLLOM.

In joint meeting of the city Councils, last evening, Cornelius Stevenson, Esq. was *unanimously* elected City Treasurer for the ensuing year. A communication was received from Thomas Phipps, late treasurer, accompanied by a statement of his accounts. $607,000 have been received, and $693,000 have been expended. A petition was presented, requesting councils to remit the amount paid for the clock for St. Augustine's church. The market committee reported an ordinance making 2d and 6th streets market stands.—*U. S. Gazette.*

DRAMATIC.

Mr. Booth is now attracting full houses at Chesnut street theatre. He has entirely recovered from his indisposition, and appears to have renovated beyond all former precedent. His expression, and the tones of his voice, are melody itself; and the audience dwell with breathless expectation upon the inimitable "grace and action," which nature only can teach, and merit only can imitate.

At Arch street, *Faustus* is advertised for this night as the last time. There are, no doubt, thousands who have not yet been gratified by witnessing the sublime effect produced by the elegant scenery of this admired play. We hope, as the opportunity is again presented, that it will not be extended in vain.

Mr. Phillips, the manager, takes a benefit on Monday evening. Mr. Forrest has volunteered his services in the character of Damon.

On Wednesday evening will be produced, at this theatre, the new prize tragedy called *Metamora*, in which Mr. Forrest takes the principal character.

Mr. Phillips has, with indefatigable pains, sought out every occasion to gratify the patrons of the drama. He has engaged Mr. Coyle, at great expense, to produce a splendid new romantic drama, with entire new scenery, dresses, &c., surpassing in magnificence and effect the splendid representations of Faustus.

Appointments by the Governor.

JACOB HOLGATE, Esq. inspector of flour, for the port of Philadelphia.

The steam boat Burlington, (Union Line,) that left here on Wednesday morning with passengers for New York, had some difficulty in reaching Bristol, on account of the ice. The boat has returned.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says—it was supposed by many that the Convention would be ready to adjourn at the close of this week.—There is small prospect of that, and the opinion gains ground, that the constitution reported by the select committee will be repudiated by the Convention itself. If this be done, but two alternatives are presented, to adjourn without doing any thing, or to begin Penelope's web afresh.

It is stated, on the Coffee House books, that the three men, who robbed the Pottsville mail, have been taken and lodged in Huntingdon jail. A gentleman, who came from Harrisburg last evening, states, we understand, that they were identified by a tavern-keeper who was one of the ten passengers plundered.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the vice president communicated a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in the city of Washington, showing the amount expended during the last year. The report states that there was expended on the

Capitol, grounds, and enclosures,	$36,512 75.
President's House, do.	22,510 58.
Repairs and expenses of fire apparatus,	1,600 07.
Purchase of square No. 249,	1,246 94.

On Christmas day Miss Ross, of Pownal, Vermont, had been to "Brown's Mills," and taken a bundle of rolls from the carding machine, with which she proceeded homewards; but, thinking to reach home sooner by going across the lots than by the common route, she left the road and proceeded towards her house.—It seems that she soon lost her way, and after wandering about for some time she returned to the place a short distance to the east of the mills above mentioned, where there is a perpendicular rock, and a very steep declivity, down to the road. Not knowing where she was, she boldly walked off from the cliff, and fell perpendicularly sixty-three feet; when she rebounded, and fell seventy feet more, rolls and all! making the whole distance, either perpendicular or over sharp rocks 130 feet! And what is more astonishing is, the girl received no injury at all! The distance, (says the Williamstown paper,) has since been accurately measured by Augustus Starkweather, Esq. and another competent person, so that there can be "no mistake."

From the St. Clairsville, (Ohio) Historian.

THE AFRICAN COLONY IN CANADA.

In June last, the trustees of Cincinnati township, by public notice, ordered the black and mulatto persons to give security for their good behaviour, or to leave the township. This description of persons in that township amounted to about 200. Many of them were intelligent and wealthy persons. The giving of security was indignantly rejected, and a public meeting of the people of color was called. They organized themselves, and after various propositions relative to a place to locate themselves, they decided upon going to Canada. Two of their officers took stage, and went to view the country. They have purchased one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of valuable land, and have a million of acres at their refusal. We are informed that they now have eleven hundred persons in their colony—600 of which were from Cincinnati, and 500 from other places. In the *spring*, the balance of the 200 expect to go there—and arrangements are making in other places for an extensive emigration.

The President of the society is preparing for an immediate journey to England, to have an interview with the king. The probability is that they will receive a grant of a million of acres from the crown. By this the English government will receive a large addition of laborers—the real producers of wealth. The people of colour will have a colony of their own, and be represented in the Provincial Parliament. They are at once given their rights and due weight in the government.

Thus, as it were in a day, a colony has sprung up, without the aid of the American people, which must have a powerful effect in changing the condition of the people of colour, and also our situation in regard to them. In case of collision between the English and American governments, they will materially strengthen the former. In addition to this, Canada is within the reach of the slave population—and hundreds and thousands of them will no doubt go there. As we observed, the colony will be under the immediate protection of the British Government.—And it would be madness for the slaveholders to think of following them. The language of the poet will there apply—

"They touch our country and their shackles fall;
That's noble, and speaks a nation proud, and jealous of a blessing."

We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the people of colour will be a thousand times improved. And we believe there will be no need of passing laws to prevent their emigration to this State. In a political point of view, we think the people of this State have overshot the mark. It will draw a very considerable amount of labourers from the United States.—And all must agree that the *labourers* are the real producers of *wealth*—and in addition to this they will powerfully strengthen a rival government.

The New York papers furnish a few articles of intelligence from FRANCE; which we annex:

In an action for defamation, brought by M. Aguado, formerly banker of the Spanish government at Paris, against the three papers, the Constitutionnel, Journal du Commerce, and Quotidienne, the Tribunal of Correctional Police pronounced judgment against the defendants, and condemned them "to pay a fine of 500 francs each, to insert the judgment in one of their numbers, and to post up the judgment to the number of two hundred copies." The three Editors immediately declared their intention to appeal.

The tribunal of *Correctional Police* in the case of the *Journal of Commerce* and of the *Courier Francais*, prosecuted for publishing the act of the Britanny Association—whereby the subscribers bound themselves not to pay any tax *illegally imposed*—condemned the responsible editor of each to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs.

The Hamburgh Correspondent announces, on authority of intelligence from St. Petersburgh that orders have been sent to Gen. Paskewitsch to evacuate Erzrum and all the line of territory annexed to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople. It is probable that the advanced season and the bad state of the roads will prevent these orders being carried into execution. The movement of troops from the interior of Russia towards the Dniaper continues. The armies of the Pruth and the Danube also receive small reinforcements from time to time, probably to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the men to whom their *congé* is granted. It is said that the army of the South will remain *pro tem pore* on the war footing, and that the active army will be kept at the full compliment of 450,000 men.

There were rumors in Paris of a determination of the Ministry to suppress the Charter. Several of the liberal papers, published on the 27th of November, give circulation and encouragement to the rumor; but the *Gazette de France* denies the charge in the strongest terms, and pronounces it a concerted falsehood.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

THIS evening will be produced for the first time, JOCONDE, or the Festival of the Rose, as performed with success by the French company in this city, after which, for the 21st and last time, FAUSTUS. On Monday evening, Damon and Pythias, for the benefit of Mr. Phillips. Mr. E. FORREST performs the character of Damon. jan. 16—1t

TO PRINTERS.

L. JOHNSON, No. 6 George street, offers for sale the following founts of type, which have been used only for stereotyping. They will be put up in quantities to suit purchasers, and sold low for cash, or approved acceptances:

100 lbs.	Pica.
400	large faced Small Pica.
420	Long Primer.
300	Bourgeois.
150	Brevier.
1100	large faced Brevier.
300	Minion.
200	Nonpareil.
600	do.
	ALSO,
900	Scroll Pica, half worn, will be sold very low, and 15 lbs. Nonpareil do. jan. 16—3t

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

THE PRESS.—There is, perhaps, nothing that has made so much progress, within the last century, as the newspaper press! There was no paper published regularly till after the abdication of James II. and in the reign of Anne there was only one daily paper. In London there are now 12 daily papers, publishing on an average 33,000 sheets daily. There are 4 published three times a week; 2 twice a week; and 46 once a week. It is estimated that the whole of the London newspapers publish weekly 255,000 sheets. In the country there are 192 weekly papers published. In Scotland there are 37 papers. In Ireland, 58 papers are published. Of these, are published in Dublin, 4 daily papers; 6 thrice a week; and 4 once a week. Of the country papers, 6 are published three times a week; and 26 twice a week; and 11 once a week. The number of papers published throughout the United Kingdom is 297, nearly one sixth of which is production of the London press.

A correspondent says he was an ear witness to the following whimsical dialogue, between a *short* gentleman and a *tall* lady, with a grenadier hat, in the pit of the Drury Lane Theatre, one evening this week:—

Gent.—Be so kind, madam, as to pull off your hat.

Lady.—What a ridiculous request! Did you ever know, sir, the ladies to take off their hats in a play-house?

Gent.—I am so short, madam, that I can see nothing unless you will be so obliging.

Lady.—Then, sir, you should not have come here until you were taller.

Gent.—(Very gravely,) Madam, I *did* not make myself.

Lady.—(Imitating him,) nor did I *make* my hat, sir.

Gent.—(Angrily,) I pity the man, madam, that has made you his wife.

Lady.—(Laughing.) I fear, sir, the lady who may make you her husband, will *make* but *little* out of you.

This occasioned a loud laugh from the persons near them, and the poor gentleman was so abashed that he made no farther reply.

On Tuesday last, a farmer brought some cows to sell at Salford Fair, and having effected his object, he put the money carefully into his pocket book, and that into his coat pocket, and to make all sure tucked his coat lap under his arm, and in this manner went to have a look at the show folk. Some thieves, who had observed the transaction, determined to have the pocket-book and its contents, and commenced their operations by first jostling the farmer, but this did not induce him to relinquish his hold. Finding that this trick would not do, one of them knocked off his hat, and while stooping to pick it up, another cut off the coat lap in which was the pocket book and money, and attempted to make off, but was seized by an officer, and immediately placed in durance vile.

BAD TRADE.—A young rogue was observed a few days ago in the fair, very attentively examining the pockets of divers persons whose attentions were engrossed by the tricks of a Merry Andrew. At last he was taken into custody, when he confessed that he had dived into fifteen pockets that day, and the produce of his industry only amounted to the sum of three halfpence.

DISUSE OF WIGS.—Our Judges appear to be gradually introducing the disuse of the undress or demi-official wig, that was worn by those venerable personages when off the Bench. The Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, following, naturally enough, the example of the Lord Chancellor, as Equity Judges are in no way distinguishable from private individuals out of Court. The Common Law Judges, however, all very lately, followed the example of their predecessors. Mr. Garrow, on his first appearance, appears out of Court in a full unpowdered wig and judicial hat; but the newly appointed Barons (Vaughan and Williams) wear no wigs out of Court. They have plain hats and their own hair. These are terrible innovations, enough to make some people's hair stand on end!

THE LOST PIG.—A few days ago, a pig having strayed from its owner's stye was taken care of by a kind-hearted soul, who immediately advertised for an owner; but what must have been his surprise when no less than fifteen claimants appeared, each of which was willing to make oath that the poor porker was his lawful property. In this dilemma the advertiser wisely determined to keep the pig himself, unless fourteen of the claimants would resign their right of ownership.

PROFESSOR STEWART AND THE JUGGLER.—The following anecdote was related very lately in our hearing by a distinguished and far travelled native of Dumfries shire, whose name if we durst give it, would be a sufficient voucher for its authenticity:—When the prince of conjurors, Hermus Boaz, was in the full blaze of his reputation, and attracting crowded audiences every night, he was visited, among others, by the late eminent Professor Dugald Stewart. In place of joining a fashionable party, the philosopher sallied forth alone, and in passing through the lobby that led to the exhibition room, he felt, though the opbration was exceedingly rapid, a hand pressing against his breast, *right* in the direction of his vest pocket. The idea of a cut purse immediately suggested itself; but "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and, on overhauling his cash, he was surprised to find that, so far from being poorer, he was a shilling richer than he had been before. Though a beggar might have been grateful for such a present, the learned professor viewed the matter in a different light, and began to suspect that the conjuror meant to confer on him the high honour of playing second fiddle during some of his feats of necromancy. Here, however, he managed to out Herod Herod, or, rather, out-juggle the great juggler, by watching an opportunity, and transferring, unnoticed, the identical shilling to the custody of a decent-looking countryman who wore a flapped old fashioned waistcoat with pockets that seemed gaping for such an *amous*. The exhibition commenced, and was conducted throughout with great spirit. Amidst a great variety of tricks, that astonished every one, and elicited the loudest bursts of applause, the performer produced a shilling, showed it to a gentleman, marked it in his presence, and then desired him to pop it into the mouth of a pocket pistol that had been previously well loaded and primed. When this was done he held the pistol erect, challenging attention all the while, cocked the dog-head, drew the trigger, and fired through a sky-light left open for the purpose.—To all appearance, the shilling was far on its journey to the moon, when the Sieur declared he had conjured it back, and pointing to Professor Dugald Stewart, stated that it would be found in his pocket. The philosopher smiled, and, after a little hesitation, pointed to the custodier of the missing treasure. "Me!" said the rustic, when thus appealed to, "what hae I to do wi'll ye're aff your egge, neighbour, forance; and if you could only get at him, I'm jalousin' ye wad come far better speed if ye riped the breeks a' the man o' the moon." This speech was followed with a roar of laughter, and the posis were renewed, when the speaker, by dint of a little coaxing, thrust his palm into his pocket, and, to his own astonishment, if not consternation, produced a shilling in every respect the counterpart of the other. This little incident lent a pleasing relief to the amusements of the evening, though the conjuror seemed rather embarrassed at first; and, when the company began to retire, he took the professor aside, and thanked him kindly for not exposing him.

HEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.—*The Lunet* gives an account of a curious hen, which existed at Moscow, in the year 1815, having a human face. The knowledge of the circumstance is derived from a paper written by Dr. Von Martius, a physician from Berlin. The doctor describes the fowl as having been hatched in a village of the district of Belowsk, department of Tula, in the spring of 1815. It was of the middle size, and, except the head, resembled other hens; its face, however, particularly the profile, resembled that of a toothless old woman. The beak was entirely wanting, the maxilla being much shorter than usual, and terminating at the place of the nostrils. The rudiments of the maxillæ were covered with flesh, which had quite the appearance of lips; the comb was very different from that of other hens, and greatly resembled a human nose; the lower jaw had a fleshy appendix or chin partly naked, but in some places covered with small feathers; the eyes were very large and had a bright red iris; the skin below the eyes was of a flesh colour, with a blueish tint in some places, and, as well as the chin, covered with small bristly feathers, which, at the side of the face, were particularly dense, and resembled whiskers. The animal appeared fond of the society of men and shunned that of fowls always hanging down its wings and trembling when in the society of other hens. It was very domesticated, and became fretful when taken into the air. The account concludes by showing the impossibility of this appearance having been caused by accident or artificial means.

A sounding board of a particular and scientific construction, has been erected in St. Peter's Church, Hereford. It was used on Sunday last, and had an appearance somewhat imposing, but not inelegant; and by its powers the preacher's voice was distinctly heard in the most remote corners of the edifice, where, before its erection, no sentence reached the ear with any degree of distinctness. We understand there is but one other in the kingdom of the same construction, and that is at Sheffield, in the church called Attercliffe. It is the invention or adaption of the the Rev. John Blackburn, minister of that parish, where it appears to have produced, as with us, complete audibility in every part of that, until now, inaudible church. This benefit to both hearer and preacher is obtained by the sounding board, or we will rather call it reverberating frame, being formed to a particular curve called parabolic, which is one of the conic sections, and so placed over the head of the speaker that his mouth comes to that part within its concavity denominated its focus; by this means the voice is projected to the most distant part of the building with distinctness and force.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 7th inst. by the Rev. Levi Scott, Mr. HENRY J. FRIES, of Salem, N. J. to Miss JANE C. YOUNG, of Southwark.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Solomon Regins, Mr. DOUGLASS OTTINGER, to Miss EMILY WATKINSON.

On Wednesday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hellenstein, Mr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Merchant, of this City, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late Daniel Perce, Esq. of Gloucester County, New Jersey.

On Thursday evening week, by the Rev. Jacob C. Sears, Mr. BENJAMIN R. BACON, to Miss ANN DEAL, both of Kensington.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. SAMUEL HORNER, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE GOODWIN, all of West Kensington.

On Sunday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Wm. Metcalfe, Mr. WILLIAM WHOOLEY, to Miss SARAH LANE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, Dec 31st, by the Mayor of this city, Mr. PRATT ROBERTS, of Goshen, to Miss ANN WILSON, of Unionville, both of Chester county.

At Princeton, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. ALFRED WHARTON CLIFTON, son of the late Colonel Franklin Wharton, of Washington City, to Miss ADELAIDE PASSAGE, daughter of John Passage, Esq. of the former place.

At Arlington, near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 10th of Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, GUSTAVUS COLHOUN, M. D. of Philadelphia, to ELIZA JANE, youngest daughter of the late Adam Bingham, Esq. of the former place.

At Bogota, South America, General GUILLARY, (Libertador of Chili,) Knight of Malta, to SOLITA SILVESTRE, daughter of General Bonilla, and niece to the President.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH RISLEY, in the 46th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, the 7th instant, ISAAC THOMAS, in his 67th year.

On the 12th instant, GEORGE W. EWING, Esq late of Lancaster, Pa. in the 32d year of his age.

On Wednesday, 6th inst. JOHN GARDINER, jr. in the 68th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. after a severe illness, Mr. GARRET WINTER, Jr. aged 32.

On Thursday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY MAITLAND, wife of John Maitland, in the 39th year of her age.

On the morning of the 8th instant, JONATHAN CARMALT, in the 71st year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst. after a severe illness of five months, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH GOFF, wife of Thomas Goff, in the 57th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE DONNELLY, in the 13th year of her age.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs ELIZA FRANKS, wife of William Franks, of this city.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of Wm. F. Munroe, in the 8th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering indisposition, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. NICHOLAS KROUGH.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 17th, in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, aged 83 years, leaving seventy-two descendents—eight children, thirty-five grand children, and twenty great grand children, all worthy and respectable members of society.

Suddenly, at Brooklyn, N. Y. on Friday evening, 8th inst. Capt MARK S. CROWELL, late of the firm Thorn, of Philadelphia, in the 28th year of his age.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—There will be a Sermon preached in this Church, to-morrow morning, and a collection made for the Sunday Schools belonging to the Church.

COMMERCIAL

PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior *business hand* writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS. Present expense $1.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this new method, is its certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, and the consequent practical use of the pen.

☞ Instruction by a Penman of long practical experience, and only 5 in a class.

For other particulars inquire at the OFFICE of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

For BOOK-KEEPING, &c., 61 ARCADE.

N. B. The method has been already tested by a number of respectable citizens, and its utility found to exceed the expectations of the most sanguine, for practical purposes. jan. 16—1t

E. M. LAFOURCADE, SON & CO. CONTINUE TO EXECUTE

JOB PRINTING

IN THE NEATEST MANNER,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED

STAND,

CORNER OF RACE & 2d STREETS, PHILAD.

MUSTARD SEED.

WHITE ENGLISH MUSTARD SEED, of superior quality, constantly for sale on retail by C. J. FELL & BROTHER, jan. 9—4mif 52 South Front street.

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

REMOVED from No. 38 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' *inform their friends,*
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.
They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.
Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.
aug. 1—ec6m

ALMANACK.

1830. JANUARY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
16 SATURDAY,	7 12	4 44	6 —	
17 SUNDAY,	7 14	4 45	7 21	☽ 6 — 11
18 MONDAY,	7 13	4 47	8 13	14 — 18
19 TUESDAY,	7 12	4 48	9 5	22 — 25
20 WEDNESDAY,	7 11	4 49	9 55	29 — 1
21 THURSDAY,	7 10	4 49	11 5	☽ 6 — 8
22 FRIDAY,	7 10	4 50	0 23	14 — 16

Sunday Evening Lectures to Young Men. NEXT Sunday evening a Lecture will be delivered in Christ Church, [Dr. Levington's,] on the subject of the importance of Good Character to Young Men. Service commences at half past 6 o'clock. jan. 16—1t

G. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—The Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought the medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 131 Market st.

For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a fatal Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and they nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I certify further, that the wife of Mr. Nathan [illegible] was brought very low with a cough and consumption, and was given up by her physicians as incurable, and she had been for some time confined to her bed, when I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, which she took according to directions, and in a few days was able to be up, and in a short time was able to do a good day's work. I can therefore recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third. jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 199 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in East Nottingham Township, near the Pennsylvania Line, about 50 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 200 acres, principally good arable land, a good proportion of wood, and about 10 or 12 acres of alluvial bottom, capable of being made productive meadow.

The improvements are a good dwelling house, partly stone, nearly new; a log tenement, &c. considerable materials collected for a barn, which may be put up at a small expense. The above property will be sold on favorable terms, and accommodating payments, or will be exchanged for Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia, or adjacent thereto. For particulars, apply to the subscriber, near Nottingham, 10 miles North East of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH GILLINGHAM.

P. S. Should the above farm not be sold by the 1st of March, it will be rented for a term of years on an improving lease. jan 16—3t

Valuable Plantation.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Second day, the 25th of First month, (Jan.) 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A first rate Plantation, situate on Timber Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey, called Marlborough, formerly owned by S. Howell, late in the possession of H. Abbott, dec. containing by words of

Two Hundred Acres of Land,

about fifty of which is of the best Bottom Meadow, under good embankment, (the banks having but lately undergone a thorough repair,) the rest GOOD ARABLE LAND, handsomely divided into fields, under good post and rail fence. There is erected on the premises a large Stone House, rough cast, nearly new, finished in the most modern style, together with numerous out-buildings, part of which have been but lately erected. There is also a Tenant House and Barn situated on one part of the place, admirably adapted for Trucking;—also, two other houses for labouring men. There is an extensive MARL BED situated near a landing on the Creek.—There are three Apple Orchards, containing from 300 to 1000 trees of the best grafted fruit, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of said place, as it is expected purchasers will call and see for themselves; but from its locality, being about six miles from the city, to which there is a water communication, it cannot but be a desirable place.

☞ Further information can be obtained by applying to T. Abbott, No. 97 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or to Josiah Stokes, near Woodbury, New Jersey. jan. 16—2t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Farmers, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cattlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maid, Men and Woman Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

When spring-time was shedding
Its light o'er the ground,
And flowers were springing
Their sweetness around;
Then I roam'd through the forest,
Fond dreaming of love,
And hope was as bright as
The blue sky above!

Now the buds fall and fading
The leaf from the spray,
And sorrow is taking
My last hope away:
Oh! dark looks the forest,
And sad the leaves fall,
But joys that have faded
Are sadder than all!

A plain country farmer, bringing his daughter to town, said, 'For all she was brought up altogether in the country, she was a gal of sense.' 'Yes,' says a pretty female in company, 'country sense.' 'Why faith, madam,' says the man, 'country sense is better sometimes than city impudence.'

An aged and venerable divine, who discovered that a mischievous son of his had been sueing his old mare, scolding the young rogue in very severe terms, and exhausted all his powers of reproof and reprobation; but in the conclusion could not resist the temptation to inquire how the race terminated. 'She beat him,' was the answer. 'Ah!' said the old gentleman, 'she's a fine creature, Jim; when I rode her, nothing could pass her on the road.'

"You owe me 15 shillings for an opinion you had of me," said a country Gripe to an honest, open hearted son of Erin. "Faith, honey, you are mistaken," replied the other, "I never had any opinion of you at all, at all."

Mr. Levasseur relates the following interesting anecdote in his history of Lafayette in America.

"It happened to one of our acquaintances to be in the steamboat that plies between N. York and N. Brunswick, along with Mr. Adams, when the latter was President of the U. States. The President sat, undistinguished at the foot of the breakfast table, eating with keen appetite of the good things common to all. At the other end was an English Colonel, contending with our end, as many Europeans do, that the "Americans, in spite of their republican institutions are essentially aristocratic in their habits." "What person do you suppose that to be, down next to the Captain?" said a neighbor to the Colonel. "I don't know," replied the other, he is like the rest and seems to be making a pretty hearty meal."—"But I can tell you, continued the questioner—"that's the President of the U. States—go and talk with him after he is done." The officer who had landed only five days before at New York, looked confounded, rose, and went near to the President's chair, with a countenance of mingled surprise and curiosity, which amused his first auditors, and he felt still less inclined to insist on American aristocracy, after he learned that the Captain himself was unaware of the presence of Mr. Adams.

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

The Nottingham Mercury tells a good story, which it entitles the "March of Humanity." During divine service at Lea Church, near Gainsborough, on Sunday week, a servant entered with hurried steps and perturbation [illegible] ran to the altar on which [illegible] and [illegible] the priest, [illegible] the congregation, [illegible] Lea—Lea and the [illegible] the consternation [illegible] a considerable [illegible] to the pulpit, [illegible] "Sir, sir," [illegible] "Lea [illegible] and the excitement reached that even the Rev. S. Charles Anderson himself, who was the officiating minister, could not refrain from inquiring, from the pulpit, what calamity had happened. Every one was on his legs, the tear of pity glistened in each eye, every bosom felt a sympathetic throb, every ear was open, the most breathless and deathlike silence prevailed—while Mr. S. replied, that "his dog had hurt one of its feet!"

A COUNSELLOR PERPLEXED.

Not long since, a farmer in this county, who possessed a "pretty considerable" share of the good things of this world, but who had no objection to occasionally taking a "wee drap of the creature," was arraigned before a "jury of his country," (according to the constitution,) on a charge of being an *habitual drunkard*: ("according to the statute in that case provided,") for the ostensible purpose of securing to his family the snug little property he had acquired by honest and persevering industry. In the course of the investigation the following dialogue took place between the counsel for the complainant and one of the witnesses for the defendant:

Counsel. Did you ever see this defendant drunk?

Witness. Why, I have sometimes seen him what I should call "pretty well how come you so?"

Counsel. I don't understand the expression. Explain it.

Witness. Well, to be plain—I have seen him pretty well *corn'd*.

Counsel. What do you mean by corned?

Witness. I mean, pretty well *shot in the neck*.

Counsel. That is more blind than the other.

Witness. Then call him pretty well *cock'd*. Don't ye understand that?

Counsel. (*rising in a passion.*) Answer my first question! Did you ever see the defendant drunk?

Witness. Why, as I told you before, I have very commonly seen him with a pretty good *skin full*.

[*Up jumps an Irish sailor.*]

Sailor. May it please your honor, I begin to be after finding what the *spalpeen* would be at. He means, plase your honor, that he has seen the land lubber here, "three sheets in the wind."

Counsel. (*more composed.*) And what is that, honey?

Sailor. Why it manes that he was "*half seas over*." What else, your honor?

Witness. Well now, if you'll jist hear me a minute, I'll tell how it is. I've seen this feller when he wasn't nither drunk nor sober, but somewhere about half way betwixt and between; I mean pretty well swizzled." Do you understand me now?"

The counsellor here got out of all patience, and called another witness, who testified that he had seen him "somewhat elued." A third witness had seen him "pretty fat."

The jury decided, that although the defendant was occasionally a little "cuddled," he could not be called an habitual drunkard.

In the early part of the Memoirs of Jefferson some characteristic anecdotes make their way. In answer to an observation made by Jefferson, on the fondness of men for differing in opinion on the most trivial grounds, Franklin gave, as was his custom, an apologue:—

"He mentioned the Eddystone light-house, in the British Channel, as being built on a rock, in the mid channel, totally inaccessible in winter, from the boisterous character of that sea in that season; that, therefore, for the two keepers employed to keep up the lights, all provisions for the winter were necessarily carried to them in autumn, as they could never be visited again till the return of the milder season; that, on the first practicable day in the spring, a boat put off to them with fresh supplies. The boatmen met at the door one of the keepers, and accosted him with a 'How goes it, friend?'—'Very well.' —'How is your companion?'—'I do not know.' —'Don't know? Is not he here?'—'I can't tell.'—'Have not you seen him to-day?'—'No.' —'When did you see him?'—'Not since last fall.'—'You have killed him.'—'Not I, indeed.'' They were about to lay hold of him, as having certainly murdered his companion; but he desired them to go up stairs and examine for themselves. The went up, and there found the other keeper. They had quarrelled, it seems, soon after being left there, had divided into two parties, assigned the cares below to one, and those above to the other, and had never spoken to, or seen, one another since."

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.—Among the anecdotes of this great literary Leviathan we have heard related, and which have not, so far as our recollection is to be credited, before appeared in print, is the following short but pithy one:—During the Doctor's temporary residence in Edinburgh, one of the most influential of the then Magistrates, distinguished alike for his affability and proud spirit, called at the inn in which the lexicographer "put up," for the purpose of paying his respects to him. The Doctor happened at the time to be in one of his sullen morose fits, and did not deign to treat the magisterial gentleman in a manner even approaching to the common courtesies of life. The latter, after repeated ineffectual attempts to draw the Doctor into conversation, at length rose and violently rang the bell. John promptly appeared, upon which the functionary presented him with half-a-crown, adding in a tone of mingled indignation and sarcasm, "Here, waiter, take that for a sight of your Southern bear."—*Elgin Courier.*

A MISTAKE IN HERALDRY.—A Sunday paper says that Mr. Morrogh (pronounced *Morrow*,) the Cork Juror, is a person of obscure origin, *as his name implies*. I admit the conclusion, but deny the proof—thus:—

That Morrogh's name implies an upstart breed,
I wonder any man alive should say,
Since all the Philologians are agreed
Morrow is not a name of yesterday.

ECONOMY OF BEES.—There are three substances for which bees forage during their excursions from the hive: honey, or a saccharine matter extracted from the nectary of flowers—the pollen or fertilizing dust of the anthers—and an odoriferous resin called propolis. Honey is extracted from that part of the flower called the nectarium. For the purpose of collecting this fluid substance, the insect is furnished with a trunk, or tongue, which it is capable of doubling up or elongating at pleasure. This is not formed in the manner of a tube, by which the fluid is to be sucked up, but like a tongue, to lick away the honied juice which nature has secreted in little glands which were always known to the bee, although they had, until a very recent period, completely eluded the researches of the most skilful botanists. From the tongue this sweet juice is conveyed to the mouth; it then passes through the gullet into the first stomach, or honey-bag, which, when filled, appears like an oblong bladder, and as transparent as crystal. Children in country places are well acquainted with this bladder, and destroy many bees in order to get at their store of honey. When the bee has sufficiently filled this bag, it returns to the hive, and, reserving only a small part of its load for its own use, disgorges the remainder into one of the cells. Sometimes the insect may be seen delivering its surplus store to another bee, which appears ready to receive it at the entrance of the latter when it has not [illegible] supply. [illegible] honey-combs are covered [illegible] opening the common cell of the work [illegible] to the hives; and the greater number of the cells [illegible] being the centre of the [illegible] [illegible] stopped up until the universal supply of honey begins to fail, when it becomes necessary to have access to their contents. When the harvest of honey is so plentiful that the bees have not sufficient room for it, they lengthen their cells or build new ones. The pollen or yellow dust, which loosely adheres to the central parts of flowers, is another substance eagerly sought after by the industrious bee. The breast, legs, and many other parts of the body, are covered with a fine down or hair. The insect enters the cup of a flower charged with this yellow farina, rolls itself round, and soon becomes quite covered with this vegetable dust. Nature has provided the bee with means admirably adapted to secure the treasure thus collected on its body; the last joint but one of each leg being formed exactly like a brush. These natural brushes are passed one after another over the various parts of its body, and by that means the pollen is collected into two little heaps. The thighs of the last pair of the insect's legs are furnished with two cavities fringed with hair, these form a convenient little basket for the use of the bee. The dust collected from a thousand flowers is kneaded into diminutive pellets and stuck into these cavities; and when these balls have been increased to the size of a grain of pepper, away flies the insect to deposit its store in the hive. But this meal, or dust, is not always to be obtained in sufficient quantities: early in the season, before the flowers upon which the bee feeds are generally blown, this pollen is contained in a capsule, from which, in its then immature state, it is not easily dislodged. The bee, however, well knows where the object of its search lies concealed—it examines and feels these repositories: having discovered one sufficiently advanced towards maturity to answer its purpose, it pinches the capsule with its teeth, and takes possession of the hidden treasure. When a bee, charged with a load of this vegetable dust reaches the hive, it enters one of the cells head foremost. The pellets are then detached from the hollow cavities in which they have been carried, and being moistened and mixed with a small portion of honey, they are kneaded into a substance called by the country people bee-bread. An adequate supply of this food is indispensable for the health and strength of bees during the winter season. Bees may be robbed of their honey, and will thrive if fed during the winter with treacle; but no proper substitute has yet been found for this bee-bread. When deprived of this necessary of life, they become consumptive and die. The gathering of the pollen affords a striking illustration of the means indirectly employed by nature to second her purposes. The pollen is the fertilizing dust of flowers; it is necessary for some of it to fall on a particular part of the pistil, in order that the flower shall give place to fruit, inclosing the seed of a future plant. Now, it has been remarked by a great number of naturalists, that the bee, when it collects the pollen from one plant, does not go to a different sort of plant for more, but, labouring to collect the same kind of fertilizing dust, it seeks only the same kinds of flowers. Since the fecundation of the vegetable kingdom is effected in no small degree through the medium of insects, which, while searching for their own food, unconsciously sprinkle the fertilizing pollen on the reproductive organs of plants, it follows, that had the bee gone from one kind of flower to another, this would have given rise to hybrid plants, and thus have counteracted the purposes of nature.—*Murray's Family Library.*

CHARCOAL POULTICE.

A respectable citizen of Washington city recommends a plaster of charcoal as preferable to any poultice for the cure of sores, or any eruption on the body; and states that a boy belonging to him who was unable to use his leg from a sore, was soon cured by charcoal applications, when other remedies had been ineffective.

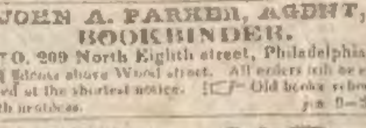
Hickory ashes in the food of horses, is a preventive for the botts.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No 64 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. aug 4—cmif

JOHN A. PARKER, AGENT, BOOKBINDER.

NO. 209 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, 4 doors above Wood street. All orders left as executed at the shortest notice. ☞ Old books rebound with neatness. jan 9—3m



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fastening jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence fruitless sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1829.

MR. THOMAS WHITE—I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeable to your request, I have been using your Tooth Ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure nine cases of the tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say at this time as to its preservative properties, but from what I have seen of your teeth that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am induced to believe that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth, and, as such, I feel it my duty to recommend it, hoping that it may prove a blessing to humanity, and an advantage to yourself. With respect, I remain, yours, &c. WM. J. A. BIRKEY,
Surgeon Dentist.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Is. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, N. E. corner of Second and Walnut; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.
THOMAS WHITE.
sep 22—3m

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for [illegible] Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, [illegible] Croup, Consumption, Pleurisy, Spitting of blood, [illegible] Pain in the Side, Breast and Limbs, Rheumatism, [illegible] Liver Complaint, and Dropsy, [illegible] This medicine was a secret [illegible] and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Reuben Blanchard.

I was about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms; faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness, across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, with sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength and a disposition to be lolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August, I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the celebrated *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and after much application, was induced to make a trial, (as all other remedies had failed,) and was surprized at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the Balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of February last, I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me is a very strong proof that it was Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.
REUBEN BLANCHARD.
Peacham, Vt March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife, having from youth up, been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.
Peacham, April, 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cts; Joseph Stonge, corner of Second and Coates streets; Jacob Fliebaire, South Second street, opposite German. oct 17—eo3t

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attending will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict adherence to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion strictly graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to straighten and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, *to accomplish a cure of the disease*. The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore direct to the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."
A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829 —coly

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of bindings.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
Williams's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Ellen's Poems.
Medical Plora and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. dec 26—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given. sept. 12—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 28—1y No. 53 Bread street.

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order in twelve hours' notice if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods. N. B. Ready made linen shirts, collars, stocks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan 9—1yr.

SHAKSPEARE REPOSITORY, NO. 9 ARCADE.

JUST received and for sale at this Establishment, the Green Eyed Monster; the Scapegrace; Mason of Buda; Inchcape Bell; Paul and Virginia; Orestes in Argos; the Revenge; Every one has his Fault; Way to get Married; Maid of the Mill; the Cabinet; Country Girl; Youthful Queen, the Pilot; Master's Rival; the Duel; Devil's Elixir; My Old Woman; Ambrose Gwinett; Rochester; Elbow Shakers; Married Bachelor; An Uncle too Many; Lear of Private Life; the Slave; Massaniello; New Don Juan; the Earthquake, &c.

Cumberland's British Theatre and Turner's American Stage, including nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, &c as performed in London and America, embellished with Portraits of the most eminent Actors, and upwards of 150 of the most interesting Scenes, Biographical and Critical Remarks, Costume, and the whole of the Stage business, constantly on sale.

Also just published, the Universal and Theatrical Songster, with Engravings; Elton's New Comic Songs; Shumway's, Andrews's, and Dixon's Dreiferins; Theatrical Budgets, Olios, &c.

Theatrical Portraits, Caricatures, Scenes, &c. in the greatest variety.

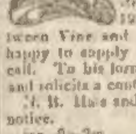
FRENCH MERINO SHAWLS.

WILTBERGER & LYBRAND have received their stock of [illegible] Shawls, which they offer [illegible] Also, a handsome assortment of [illegible] Also, Merino and Sky Blue German Merino.
Also, super English Merino of the following colours, viz:
Sky Blue, Maria Louisa Blue, Magazine Blue, Myrtle Green, Maroon, Claret Brown, French Grey, Blue Black, and Jet Black.
Also, super Blue Black Genoa Silk Velvets for Vests, super wide Black Italian Crapes, super super white Italian Crapes, and super white Gauze.
Also, Ladies' Raw Silk, White Merino, Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, Gentlemen's White Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, and White Merino Half Hose, narrow silk Braiding of various colours—Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods. jan. 9—3t*

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply at No. 23 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

REMOVAL.



T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Building,) to No. 122 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.
N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan 9—3m

Reuben Manley & Co. 104 South street.

LUCKY AGAIN. Sold in the Union Canal, 1st Class, 1-29 31, 1-8, 68,000, to a Lady in Wilmington; 2-40 47, 1-4, 5,000, to a gentleman in Lancaster County, &c.

Union Canal Lottery, class N. 1, for 1830, draws on Saturday, Jan. 23d, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery. Nine Drawn Ballots.

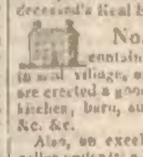
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	5 prizes of	$1,000
1	6,000	5	500
1	4,000	5	400
1	3,000	10	300
1	2,075	10	200

N. B. Notes, Bills and Drafts collected.
☞ All orders, post paid, from foreign places and distant States, attended to immediately on being received.
*** Money of all kinds exchanged, and the entire business connected with a Broker's Office, conducted with fidelity and despatch. jan. 9—3t

Pottery Establishment, &c.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Jacob Roberts, deceased, will be sold, at public vendue, on 5th day, the 11th day of February next, at Thomas A. Peirce's Hotel, in the village of Haddonfield, N. J., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the residue of said deceased's Real Estate, to wit:—



No. 1. A valuable lot of ground, containing about one and a half acres, situated in said village, and fronting on two streets; on which are erected a good two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, barn, smoke house, well and pump, garden, &c. &c.

Also, an excellent two story brick pot house, with a cellar under it; a large stone kiln, inclosed with a frame building; a ware room adjoining the pot house, and a large shed over the clay mill, for glazing and drying ware. The manufactory of earthenware has been conducted at this place for a number of years. The situation is very eligible for the business, commanding the custom of the stores in Haddonfield and neighbourhood, Long-a-Coming, Eayhestown, Moorestown, Woodberry, and elsewhere. Clay, from Philadelphia, can be brought by water within a mile of the town, and a supply of wood can always be bought at the door. The establishment is well calculated for a Pottery, and has many local advantages not often to be met with.

No. 2. A small lot, situated in said village, containing about one quarter of an acre; on which is erected a new two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen garden, well and pump, &c.

No. 3. A valuable building lot, containing 3 rods and 33 perches; fronting on the main street, in said village, and on the Long-a-Coming Road; and can be divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers.

No. 4. About 13 acres of young timber land, situated in Waterford Township, about 4 miles from Haddonfield, being part of the Adam Fowler tract.

The title of the above property is indisputable. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.—The sale will be positive, to close the concern.

Conditions at the sale.

THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.
JOHN GIBB, Jr. }
jan. 9—3t*

SOUTH & BORHEK,

MANUFACTURERS of Jewellery, No. 178 South Third street. Chasing executed in all its branches. dec. 26—tf

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Eshott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalmer,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 162½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with a description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug 1—tf

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for 2 50.
Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. H. Peet, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 168 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keesl, in Charleston, by Wm. Burgwyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewell; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—8m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THIS article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, amongst other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill [illegible] jan 9—1y

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA

[illegible] MANUFACTORY,

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, at his [illegible] a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 28—6m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the driest season, a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 99 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 103½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

A CARD.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water without any lining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to those of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 FINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

SAMUEL COBB'S

Ready Made Coffin Establishments,

AT No. 48 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality, also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec. 19—3m

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Second street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary, Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Ships or Articles, Log Books, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

TEESE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the new stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, that they intend to keep HATS of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their ware lower than any other Hat store in this city. The difference in the rent between their store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we pay for our store but one hundred; and if our words does not convince you that it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions, and have now in store hats of every quality of the Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, and are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made to any [illegible] at the manufactory, No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please call as above. nov. 21

B. OTIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Philadelphia and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 78 WALNUT, below Fourth street, and continues to follow his profession in its various branches, viz. PORTRAIT, MINIATURE, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING and by strict attention with a desire to please, he hopes to give satisfaction to his employers in general. jan.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh Bryson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them for settlement, to
CATHARINE HIGH, Administratrix.
jan. 2—3t

American Stenographic Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 9 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to report the language of public speakers so fast as to follow them when closely and attentively listened to. Those who cannot attend his personal instruction may acquire the art from his book—the 5th edition of which is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions:—If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of the work free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying postage both ways. Post Masters, and others who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of each Newspaper in the United States, who will insert the advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same. oct. 22—tf

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tool

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Mackenzie & Co. [illegible] Works, Dunlop, near Glasgow, [illegible] Scotland, and sold wholesale